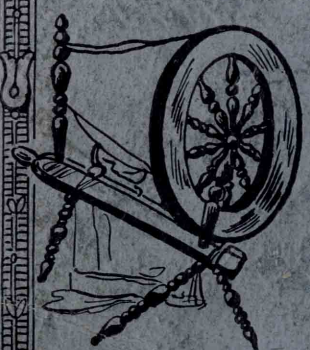
WARREN COUNTY CENTENNIAL

1827 1927



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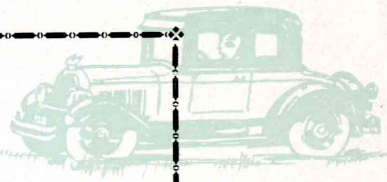
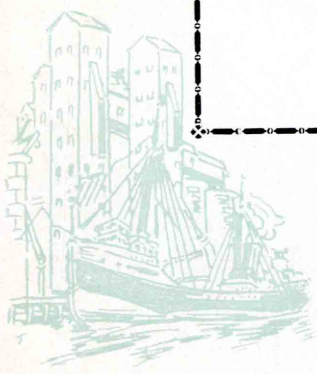


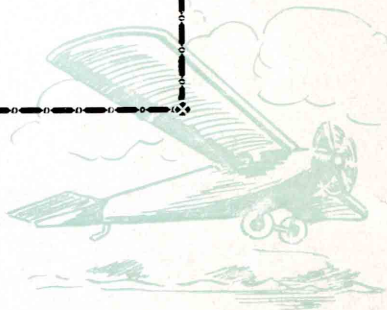
Warren County Centennial

1827--1927

August 24 and 25, 1927

Williamsport, Indiana





Preface

Time, in its flight, leaves everywhere unmistakable evidences of its passage. It ruthlessly destroys the work of today that it may build better tomorrow. Plant and animal life are continualy being cut down by the grim reaper; the hills wear away, and the very rocks crumble to dust. But it was thus that a world of life and order was wrought out of chaos. So also is the history of man. One generation lives, makes its contribution to the sum of human knowledge, and passes from the scene of action. Thus each succeeding generation becomes possessed of the accumulated wisdom of all who have gone before. The accomplishments of today are possible only because the lamp of knowledge kindled in the dim past, was kept burning and passed down to us by our fathers.

Just one hundred years ago the County of Warren, in the State of Indiana, had its birth. At that time there were few white settlers in this territory, but these few, and the ones who came after them, were possessed of the true pioneer spirit.

They braved dangers, fought enemies, drained swamps, felled forests, subdued the land, builded homes, schools and churches, and gave us the heritage which is ours today.

It is the purpose of this book to set forth the history of the past hundred years, that the present generation may know of the heroic lives of sacrifice and devotion, lived by those sturdy pioneers, and of the large contribution they have made to our happiness and welfare. To them it is gratefully dedicated.

We desire to express our appreciation to the large number of persons who have so gladly rendered assistance in the publication of this book. Special thanks is due the authors of the various articles, and to Mr, Earl Kinsel, whose pen sketches adorn its cover and beautify its pages.

CHALMER C. HAROLD

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Centennial Organization

AUTHORIZATION

The Warren County Centennial Celebration was authorized at a meeting held in Williamsport on April 15, 1927, at which meeting representatives from each of the twelve townships of the county were present.

SPONSOR

The Williamsport Chamber of Commerce agreed to sponsor the celebration, to underwrite the entire expense and assume the deficit, should there be one, and, in case a surplus should be earned, to turn over such surplus to the various townships.

COMMITTEES

Executive

Chalmer C. Harold, chairman.
Cecil E. Haupt, secretary and editor of the book.
Elwood Anderson, treasurer and publicity chairman.
C. W. Galloway, concessions.
Herman H. Madaus, reception.

Decoration

Paul Bailey, Joe Lewis, E. E. Pleasant.

Grounds

H. G. Chandler, A. G. Broadie, B. O. Hudler, John Held.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN

Pageant, William Davis.
Historical, Mrs. Richard Stephenson.
Relics, Sam Cole.
Parade, O. L. Stewart.
Queens, Bert Statzell.
Publicity, Elwood Anderson.
Birthday Cake, Mrs. Wm. Cowgill.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEEMEN

Adams

Chairman, Glen H. Brutus.
Pageant, Mrs. Joe Howarth.
Historical, L. P. Builta.
Parade, Jacob Ritenour.
Queens, Mrs. Ella Williams.
Relics, Arthur Eberly.
Publicity, Dr. D. D. MacGillivray.
Cake, Florence Brier.

Jordan

Chairman, Mrs. A. J. Miller.
Pageant, Harve Willett.
Historical, Mrs. G. E. Timmons.
Relics, Mrs. Lester Day.
Parade, L. E. Watson.
Queens, H. H. Young.
Publicity, Arnet Byers.
Cake, Mrs. Harve Smith.

Kent

Chairman, Fred Bell.
Pageant, Mrs. Irwin Cunningham.
Historical, George A. Beckett.
Relics, Mrs. Fern Siddens.
Parade, E. D. Amos.
Queens, Mrs. Maude Sisk.
Publicity, Roy A. Sturm.
Cake, Mrs. Fred Bell.

Liberty

Chairman, Mrs. Howard Campbell.
Pageant, Mrs. Arba Haupt.
Historical, James M. Hunter.
Relics, George Cameron.
Parade, Miss Delphine Cline.
Queens, Ed Keister.
Publicity, Marshall Anderson.
Cake, Mrs. Clair E. Day.

Medina

Chairman, Ed Magee.
Pageant, Robert Arvidson.
Historical, Mrs. Robert Arvidson.
Relics, T. W. Bowyer.
Parade, Mrs. Ed Magee.
Queens, Miss Luella Myers.
Publicity, Mrs. Charles Sawyer.
Cake, Mrs. Charles Myers.

Mound

Chairman, Mrs. Homer Clem.
Pageant, Mrs. Maggie Strawser.
Historical, Miss Gertrude Ballah.
Relics, Mrs. John Young.
Parade, William Dixon.
Queens, Mrs. Myrtle Vickory.
Publicity, Mrs. O. M. Berry.
Cake, Mrs. Pansy Young.

Pike

Chairman, Herman E. Day.
Pageant, Mrs. J. K. Chambers.
Historical, Mrs. Rae Fleming.
Relics, Mrs. Fingle Allen.
Parade, Roy A. Sturm.
Queens, Mrs. Russell Wood.
Publicity, Grant Pomeroy.
Cake, Mrs. Finley Mow.

Pine

Chairman, R. R. Grames.
Pageant, Mrs. Carl Bright.
Historical, George Hess.
Parade, Arthur W. Hillyer.
Relics, William Brier.
Queens, Mrs. C. G. Grames.
Publicity, Orval Smiley.
Cake, Mrs. Arthur Baumgartner.

Prairie

Chairman, Mrs. John Larch.
Pageant, Mrs. Myrtle Muriett.
Historical, Miss Elizabeth Rossiter.
Relics, W. E. High.
Parade, Jesse Muriett.
Queens, Mrs. Joseph C. Payne.
Publicity, Mrs. Vera Maddox.
Cake, Mrs. Sadie Hickman.

Steuben

Chairman, Mrs. Elmer V. Smith.
Pageant, Mrs. John Crone.
Historical, Mrs. E. V. Smith.
Relics, Mrs. Frank Clark.
Parade, Ira Tremaine.
Queens, Mrs. William Nail.
Publicity, Franklin Clark.
Cake, Mrs. Ruth Byers.

Warren

Chairman, Lee Rhode.
Pageant, Mrs. Charles Davis.
Historical, Mrs. William Bader.
Relics, E. C. Brown.
Parade, Mrs. George Munson.
Queens, Mrs. Ruth Harwood.
Publicity, Ray Allen.
Cake, Mrs. Harry McKinzie.

Washington

Chairman, Otis Downey.
Pageant, Mrs. A. G. Broadie.
Historical, Mrs. H. D. Billings
Relics, Arch McKinney.
Parade, Van E. Hamilton.
Queens, Mrs. C. H. Haun.
Publicity, Herbert Cripe.
Cake, Mrs. Charles Hunter.

1827-1927

An Historical and Symbolical Pageant

In celebration of the

CENTENNIAL OF WARREN COUNTY, INDIANA

Written and staged by the

JOHN B. ROGERS PRODUCING CO.
Fostoria, Ohio

Under the personal direction of
MISS MARIE C. RICHTER and MR. FRED S. BARBEE

At Williamsport, Indiana

August 24-25, 1927

PROLOGUE

Arrival of Miss Warren County and attendants.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME By MISS WARREN COUNTY

"Fellow Citizens of Warren County and the United States:

"In the name of the inhabitants of this goodly town, and in honor of our celebration this evening, I bid you all a most cordial welcome!

"Whether you were born within its ancient boundaries, interlacing your affections with those with whom you compose this incorporated brotherhood in the great family of the Union, or whether you have forsaken your home in some foreign country, renouncing all allegiance unto it, and having adopted this as your earthly home, here to abide as one of its children seeking its peace and its welfare so long as God in His Providence shall continue you here, or whether you are a native of some other town, city or state, and all here present to enjoy with us this celebration in the name of the county of Warren in this the city of Williamsport, I extend to each and all of you the endearing address of 'Fellow Citizens,' and bid you welcome."

Arrival of Miss Columbia and Forty-eight States.

Miss Warren County: "Welcome, welcome, Columbia, and you, her daughters, Fair United States. Welcome to Williamsport and to this Historical Pageant!"

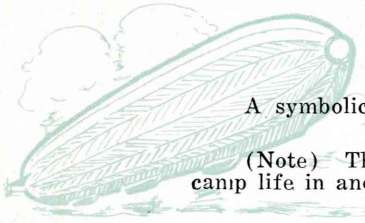
Miss Columbia: "Miss Warren County, in the name of these United States, I acknowledge this your welcome. With pride we recognize in Warren County one of the brightest gems in our crown of American achievement and progress. We are happy tonight to receive your welcome to this gathering in remembrance and honor of those worthy men and courageous women who here began a march of progress, the direction of which has been Forward. May "Forward" be your watchword, and your goal "Perfection."

INTERLUDE ONE

Prophecy of Father Time

I came, I know not whence; I go, I know not whither
Eye of things created, never upon my coming looked,
Nor shall it see my passing, first and last of all things
I—For I am Time.

Look ye upon the Dawning of Creation, called Universe,
When out of the chaos, Order is brought.
You will see the birth of the Sky, Flowers, Land—and last
Man—the Red Man!



EPISODE ONE

The Dawn of Creation

A symbolical ballet depicting the birth of land, sky, flowers and water.

The Coming of the Indians

(Note) This is a typical band of Kickapoo Indians as they were found in their camp life in and around what is now known as Warren County.

INTERLUDE TWO

Prophecy of Father Time

"And so they came, into this land,
Adventurers bold on every hand.
The early founders of our race,
The men who took the Red Man's place."

EPISODE TWO

Trading With the Indians

Zachariah Cicot of French and Indian parentage was an outstanding figure in the Wabash Valley. At the age of nineteen he had a small herd of riding horses and a few cattle, and began his career as an Indian trader, trading the horses for furs and converting the furs into cash. We exact a scene which was not unusual in those days. The trading post with many Indians anxious to dispose of the season's catch for horses and "fire-water."

Cicot while trading is attacked by drunken Indians with a knife, but escapes.

INTERLUDE THREE

Prophecy of Father Time

"The powers of the forest and powers of the river,
Which menaced them always,
Had to be conquered and bent to their will.
With danger encircling by day and by night,
Here lit their hearth fires, to gleam thru the years,
Clear as a beacon light."

EPISODE THREE

"Conquering the Barrens"

SCENE I

A symbolical ballet representing the Spirit of the Wilderness in its most playful mood. With the Powers of the Forest, Powers of the River, and the Mist Maidens dancing in the unexplored Wilderness.

SCENE II

A symbolical portrayal of the heroic advancement of early pioneers in the face of obstacles and the opposing forces of Nature. The Forest harboring many lurking dangers, had to be cleared away, floods from the rivers subdued, mists from the swamplands brought on "Fever," and following closely came "Famine" with "Death" itself stalking always in the shadows. Yet, advancement never ceased and the struggle of these early pioneers was crowned with the noble triumphs reflected in the Warren County of today.

INTERLUDE FOUR

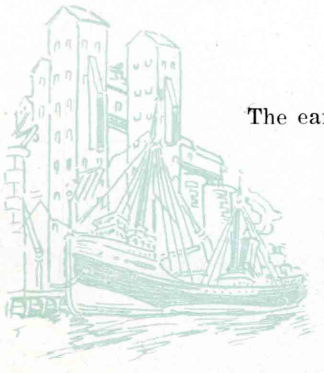
Prophecy of Father Time

Witness here ye days of old,
Tales of early trials unfold;
How noble the deeds of long ago,
How warm did heart with fervor glow.
The pioneers had courage and hope;
Far was their vision and wide its scope.
A promised land were these hills, vales and rivers,
Yet harboring oft the dead famine and fevers:
But primeval powers had to unbend their will,
And Warren County's trees whisper now, "Conquer still."

EPISODE FOUR

Early Settlers in Warren County

The early pioneers of Warren County came on horseback and in covered wagons.



We show you an early wagon-train reaching its resting place in the dusk of evening with the people enjoying their simple pleasures and preparing for a night of rest.

INTERLUDE FIVE

Prophecy of Father Time

"So—Away with care,
Let every heart with quickened fervor glow,
While we brush the dust from by-gone years,
And bid the records show the honored deeds of those
who lived many years ago."

EPISODE FIVE

General Harrison and His Army Being Led by Zachariah Cicot Through the Wabash Valley to the Battle of Tippecanoe.

In this battle Cicot was recognized as the lover of a Kickapoo Indian girl. According to the legend, the girl was tried before the Indian council and being found guilty was drowned.

INTERLUDE SIX

Prophecy of Father Time

"Fads and Fancies of Yesterday, with Time have evolved in many ways
Customs and styles have seen many a change,
In courtship and in dancing, but Youth still supremely reigns."

EPISODE SIX

SCENE I

The First Wedding in Warren County

One of the earliest weddings was that of Noble Owen and Miss Catherine Coons, the ceremony being performed by Judge Nathanial Butterfield of Steuben Township. We depict the Virginia Reel, which was a popular dance at that time.

SCENE II

The First Church in Warren County

The first church in Warren County was instituted by the Rev. John Dunham in the vicinity of Green Hill. The men came with their muskets to protect the worshippers from the treacheries of the Indians, while the women and children brought their prayer books and hymnals. This was a church of "The United Brethren" and the Rev. Dunham was a circuit rider.

SCENCE III

The First Fair

The First Fair in Warren County was held at Williamsport. Families arrived in wagons, on horseback, and walking, all bringing baskets of dinner. A pleasant time was spent in dancing and singing.

INTERLUDE SEVEN

Prophecy of Father Time

"Now that the Book of Records is closed,
And in the deeds of old repose,
Let us turn to our enlightened age,
And see the wonders of today's beauties displayed.
I've seen the Birth of Man, seen how thru strife
And strain and struggle, Man hath doffed the Brute
And donned the Human. How with trial and tears Man rises
Still, and learns that he is SOUL—I,
For I am Time."

EPISODE SEVEN

The Masque of Nations

A mammoth spectacle symbolizing the spirit and growth of America, the melting pot of nations and Warren County's part in the amalgamation of the inseparable Union.

Character dances of various nations and the climax is the rallying of all forces about Columbia which embodies the maxim—"One for all, all for one."

THE RECESSIONAL

Miss Warren County bids you all a happy good-night.

Act of the Legislature Creating Warren County

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from, and after the first day of March next all that part of the county of Wabash contained within the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county to be designated the county of Werren, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Vermillion County, on the Wabash River, thence west to the State line, thence north to the line dividing Townships 23 and 24 north, thence east with said line to the western line of Tippecanoe County, thence south on the said western line of Tippecanoe County to the Wabash River, and thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning.

Section 2. The said new county shall, from and after the said first day of March next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate and independent counties properly appertain.

Section 3. Daniel Sigler, of Putnam County, James Strange, of Parke County, Thomas Lampson, of Montgomery County, James Paige, of Tippecanoe County, and Robert Wilson, of Vigo County, are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice of said new county agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The Commissioners above named, or a majority of them, shall convene at the house of Enoch Farmer in said new county on the first Monday in June next, and proceed to the discharge of the duties assigned them by law.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Fountain County to notify the Commissioners herein above named, either in person or by written notification, of their appointment on or before the 10th day of April next, and for such service the Board of Justices of the said new county shall allaw him a reasonable compensation, payable out of the County Treasury thereof.

Section 5. The Circuit and other courts of the said new county of Warren shall be held at the house of Enoch Farmer, in said county, or at any other place therein the said courts may adjourn to until suitable accomodations can be had at the seat of justice of said county when the courts shall adjourn to meet there.

Section 6. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the said new county of Warren shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also ten per centum out of all donations to said county, and shall pay the same over to such person or persons as many be appointed according to law to receive the same for the use of a county library.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the qualified voters of the said new county of Warren at the time of electing a Clerk, Recorder and Associate Judges for the said county to elect five Justices of the Peace within and for said county, who shall constitute a board for transacting as well the duties heretofore devolving on the Board of Commissioners as other regular county business.

Section 8. The said new county of Warren is hereby attached to the county of Fountain until otherwise provided for all judicial purposes except what may be within the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

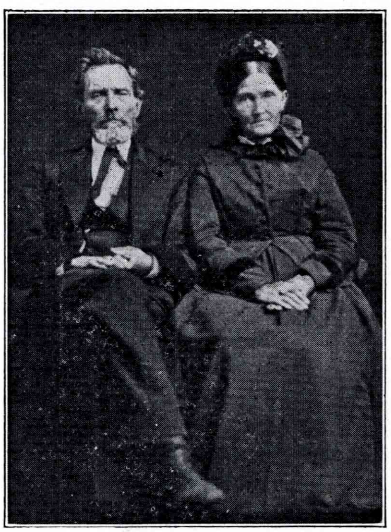
Approved January 19, 1827.

Trials of the Pioneers

An Historical Sketch given by Sophia Hanes, a sister of the late Daniel Mace, September 28, 1879.

THE following sketch of Mrs. Sophia Hanes of Warren County was read at the reunion of the old settlers by Dr. J. W. McMullen on September 28, 1879.

Ladies, Gentlemen, Neighbors: I will tell some of the hardships and adventures of my early life in this county. My father with his family settled in the territory Indiana in 1824. At that time the county was a wilderness. I was born in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, in the year of 1812. I was thirteen years old when my father came to this state. Previous to going west we lived at Darbyville, Ohio, where in the spring of 1825 father loaded two wagons to which were attached two good horses, each fully able to the task of drawing them through swamps and over hills to the wilds of Indiana. Nine other strong, well-broke horses, 6 cows, 36 sheep, 3 dogs, and 12 of the human species, 2 side saddles, 2 men saddles, and 2 new guns composed the outfit. After a steady tramp of three weeks, in which children took turns in riding, walking and driving stock, we arrived at the place on the Wabash river where Lafayette now stands. But 3 cabins were yet built and prospects of such a city as graces that spot now were not the least flattering then. No bridge was built on which to cross, no ferry boats plied from shore to shore. I have a pleasing recollection of that afternoon when my father's caravan forded the Wabash. My brothers William and Samuel drove the teams, father, mother and two older sisters rode on horseback, brother Dan, sister Harriet, Medina and myself waded and drove the stock before us. It would be a sight indeed could the young folks of today witness something like the Mace family crossing the Wabash—cows, sheep, dogs, girls, all mingling together in the shallow water, moving slowly for the sunset side of the verdant banks. It was nearly noon before we were all over. Our cruise was down the river. At evening we reached Indiana creek where we camped for the night. The next morning we moved on west where Green Hill now stands in the northeast part of Medina Township. Jerry Davis father of George Davis, who now lives in Green Hill, and John Stanley were the only white persons who lived there. My father purchased Stanley's claim and we moved into his cabin. How very different that little cabin from the house I now live in, yet health favored us and the mutual dependence we felt upon one another made stronger natural love and cementde more closely the friendship of parents and brothers and sisters. Fatner entered a claim of eighty acres, for which he paid Congress the price of $1.25 per acre. Our esteemed friend, James A. Johnston, owns and lives upon that land. That fall and winter we bought a quantity of provisions. We did not



MR. AND MRS. JOHN CROWE
(Medina Mace)

visit much, but had many hours of enjoyment around the glowing hearth made bright by hickory bark. By spring the groceries we brought were nearly gone. The nearest trading point was Terre Haute, about 85 miles.

Fancy the women calling after noon at the store to inspect the new syles for the young women, gathering up a few dozen eggs and two pounds of butter, getting on a horse or in a buggy, going to the store, trading for a dress pattern, taking it home

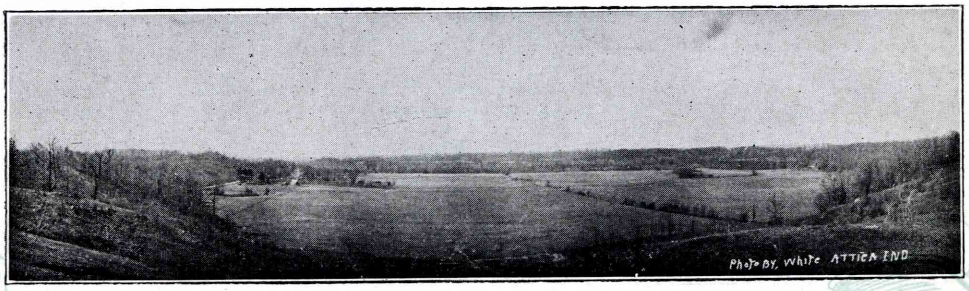
and making it up in a few hours. We did not get our dresses as now. With guns my brothers supplied us with all kinds of game. One day when the snow was deep and a crust had frozen but strong enough to bare them, my brother Dan killed 15 deer. Game of all kinds was abundant and searching diligently we found bee trees and honey aplenty. This we used as a substitute in pie for sweetening. A large log with one end burned out formed a mortor, with one end burned out formed a mortor, a stick two or three feet long, rounded smoothly, and iron wedge secured and fastened in one end formed a pestle. By the use of these wierd implements we made our meal and hominy. I have used a pestle until my hands were a solid blister, for there were several in the family and they were heavy eaters. The sassafras formed a substitute for China tea; coffee was a luxury we seldom indulged in. In the fall of 1826 we were so unfortunate as to lose all our stock from milk sickness; wolves caught the sheep and killed them, but left us the wool which we pulled from the dead carcasses and spun into flannels. We raised corn in the clearings near the house, also flax and cotton. At that time, and for many years succeeding, the women made their fabrics from the wool they raised. They were their own dressmakers and did the tailoring for father and sons.

In the year 1828, my father assisted in organizing this county. Perrin Kent was the surveyor, I think, for the county. The northeast township was named for my youngest sister, Medina.

The loss of our horses was the occasion of buying two yoke of oxen to plow with. When the corn was grown and ripe, the boys took a load of it to Terre Haute to mill to be ground into meal. They were absent three weeks. During this time other white people, hearing of the good looking girls living in our neighborhood, began to drift that way and after a few years several families lived near us. Many Indians infested this locality to our small annoyance, but they seldomoffered us violence. They would come into cabins and eat the last piece of bread and drink the last drop of milk. They cared more for satisfying their appetite than the demand of politeness. I have seen 3,000 Indians congregated near where Independence now stands.

If the fires were neglected and became extinguished we would go to the gun, remove the flint in the lock and strike fire. Should the flint and gun be absent, one of the family went to the nearest neighbor and borrowed fire. In 1832, during the Black Hawk War, brother Dan and myself were sent to notify the people to gather at the settlements. On this mission and while trying to ford Pine Creek, I was nearly drowned, but, owing to the fine qualities of my brother as a swimmer, our lives were saved. In the year 1835, I was married to Jacob Hanes at the age of 21. My age is now 67.

Jerry David and father plowed the first furrow and tilled the first crop and raised the first stock in this part of the county. My brother sold the first goods and kept the first store in Medina Township. We saw the burial of the first white man, heard the first sermon, extended the hospitality of our home to the first minister of the gospel who visited and witnessed the first marriage ceremony.



VALLEY OF PINE CREEK

Warren County, a Good Place in Which to Live

By CECIL E. HAUPT

WARREN County, Indiana, is one of the western tier of Indiana counties. Bounded on the east by the Wabash River and on the west by the broad prairies of Illinois, it early formed one of the choice hunting grounds for various tribes of Indians, including such powerful tribes as the Miamas, Kickapoos, and the Pottowatomies. Its broad acres of prairie on the west and the immense forest on the east and south furnished ideal grazing ground for countless herds of wild animals, and its sparkling streams contained myriads of fish. All of these natural resourses together with the fact that the Wabash River offered an outlet for its borders.

Early History

Zachariah Cicot was the first white man to reside permanently within the borders of the county. He probably returned to Warren County for permanent residence in about 1803. The exact date when the next settlers appeared is uncertain, but it is probable that Thomas Cunningham and his wife, Eliza, who settled in Mound Township in 1820, were among the very first permanent settlers. However, others came rapidly and it was only a few years until flourishing settlements were in existance at Warrenton, Williamsport, West Lebanon, Baltimore Hill, and at other places in the county. From that early day when the first settlers appeared, the history of Warren County is but a duplication of the history of many other Middle Western counties. The heroic men and women who braved the perils of the wilderness are all gone. It would be impossible in this short article to mention all of their names. Most of them have left descendants who have carried on the work of developing their county until today Warren County stands at the very front of all Indiana counties.

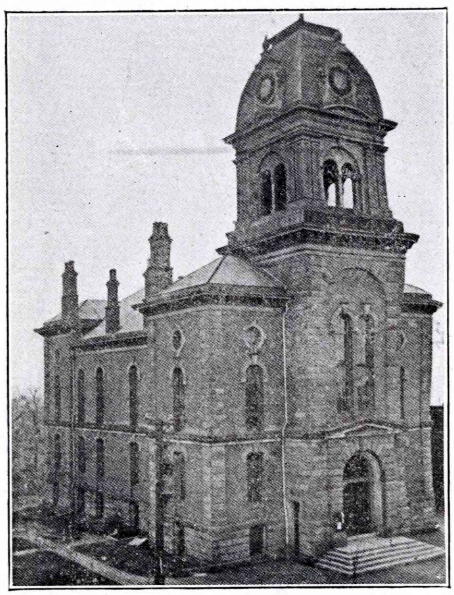
Organization of the County

After the organization of the county in

PRESENT WARREN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

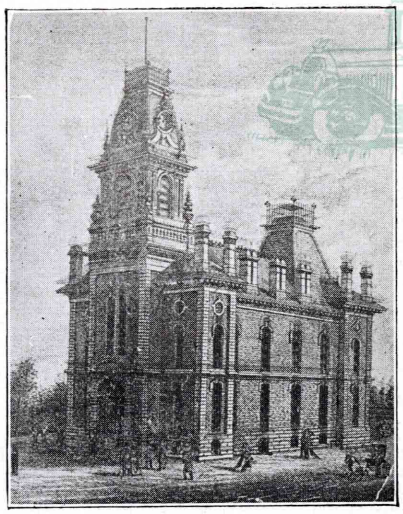
1827, the voters proceeded to the election of the various county officers. James Cunningham served as the first Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, all of these offices being combined in one. William Beckett was elected sheriff; Enoch Farmer, Treasurer, and Perrin Kent was appointed Surveyor by the Governor. The first Justices of the Peace were Thomas Cunningham, Lemuel Boyd, Edward Mace and Thomas Kearns. These men acted as the County Board and transacted the county business.

The organization of the courts and the county business proceeded at once. Court was the first held at the log house of Enoch Farmer at Warrenton, but dissension arose over the county seat being located so far from the center of the county. William



THIRD COURT HOUSE

Harrison, proprietor of Williamsport, offered to donate a tract of eighty acres in that town if the court house was located there and as a result the locating Commissioners removed the county seat to Williamsport. The first court was held in July, 1829, in the log house of Wm. Harrison, and it was not until 1834 that the first permanent court house was built at a cost of $2,000.00. This building served the purpose until 1872, when a new court house was erected at a cost of about $50,000.00. This building was located on the hill overlooking the river. It was later torn down and moved to the site of the

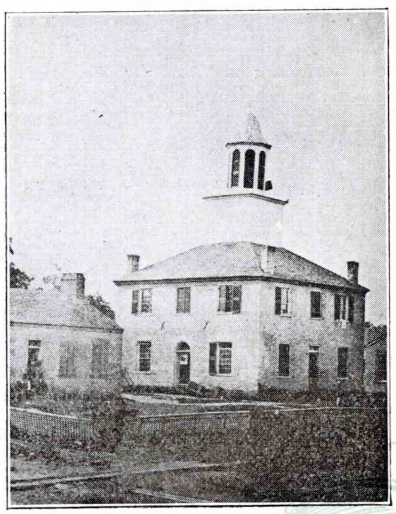


SECOND COURT HOUSE

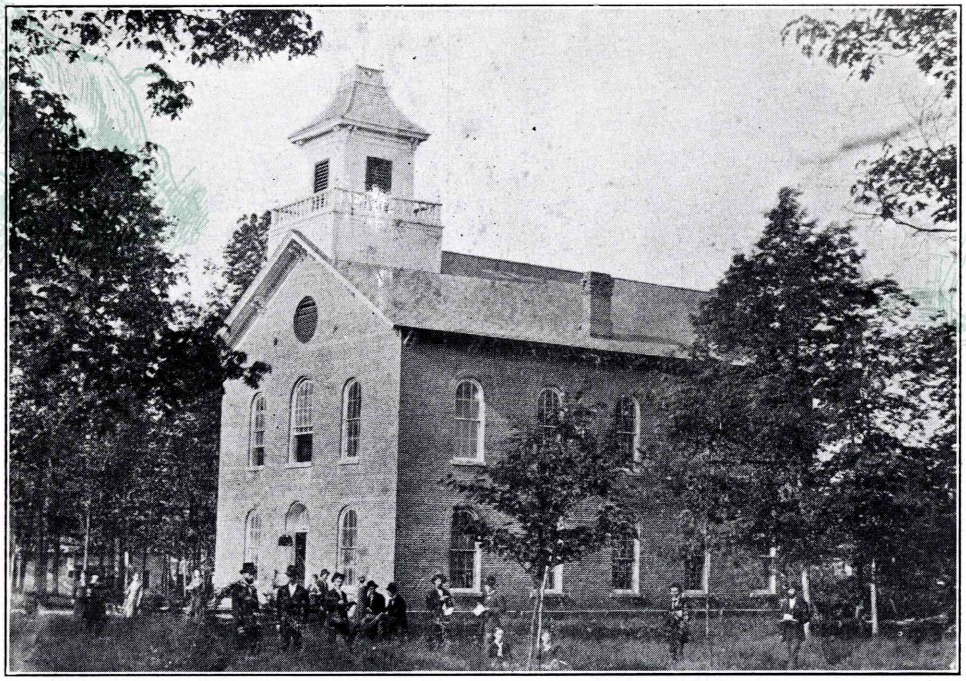
present court house where it was re-erected. In 1907 this building was destroyed by fire and the present magnificent court house was then erected.

The first jail was built in 1830-1831 by Benjamin Crow at a cost of $560.00. This building was used until 1849 when a new jail was completed at a cost of $2,700.00 by Richard Treadway. At present the county has a completely modern jail and sheriff's residence, costing about $20,000.00.

From the very beginning of the county



FIRST COURT HOUSE



GREEN HILL SEMINARY

history, provisions were made for the care of the county's poor and unfortunate. At the present time the county owns and operates a large County Farm where a number of poor persons are cared for.

County Politics

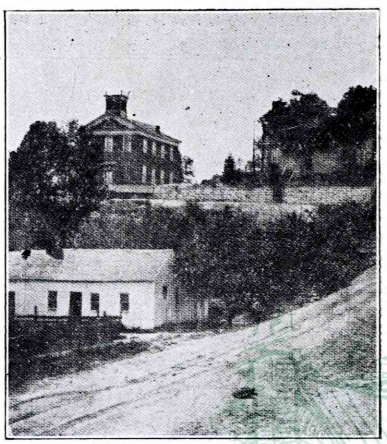
Political antagonisms developed early in the history of the county. In the early days the political argument was with the Whig party and afterwards with the present Republican party. It is said that the first Republican party rally ever held in Indiana was held in Williamsport in 1856. So strong was the political feeling in the early days of the county, that the descendants of many of the old families are still as strongly partisan as were their forefathers.

Education

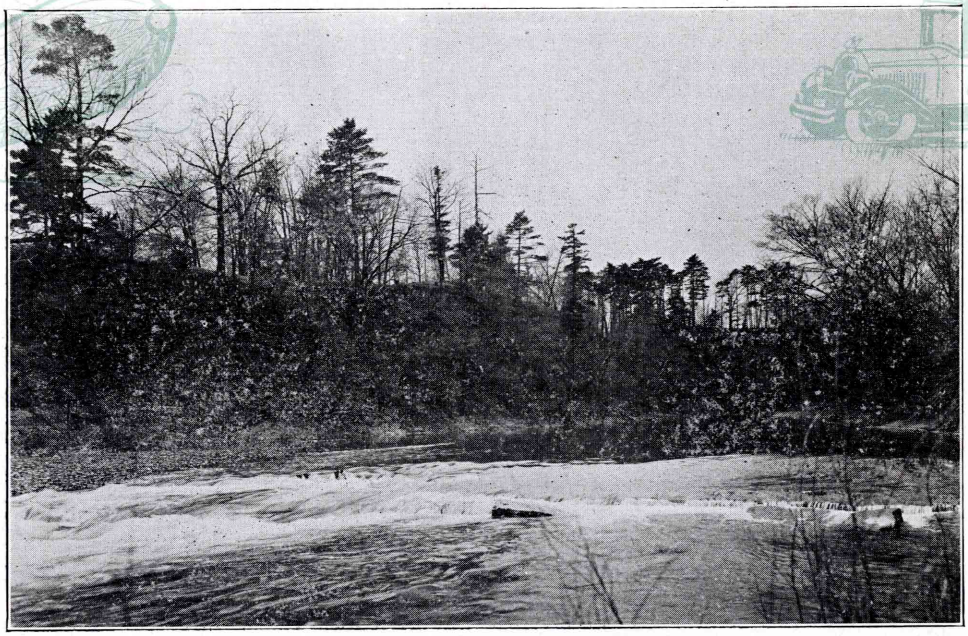
Warren County has never lagged in its efforts to further education among its people. Its early schools were of the subscription type and numbered among their teachers some excellent men. Probably Sanford Cox was the most noted of these early teachers. Not only was he a teacher, but he acted as scrivener and many of the early county records were written by him.

After the subscription schools came the establishment of seminaries at Williamsport, Green Hill, State Line City and West Lebanon.

Today Warren County boasts of many fine public schools. Excellent High Schools are located at Williamsport, West Lebanon,



WILLIAMSPORT SEMINARY



SHIDELER'S DAM

Judyville and Pine Village.

A history of the public school system of Warren County would not be complete without mentioning Hon. James R. M. Bryant. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, represented his county four times in the State Legislature, was elected Professor of Law in the State University, was appointed Lieut. Colonel of the Tenth Indiana Infantry, and died as a result of wounds received in the battle of Rich Mountain. Indiana is largely indebted to him for its public school system.

COL. JAMES R. M. BRYANT

Military History

Warren County has ever been noted for its patriotic support of the Gevernment in time of war. Within six days after the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, a company of 177 men had been raised and was on its way to Indianapolis. By the 21st of August, 1862, Warren County had furnished 404 men and dispatched them promptly to the field. During the Civil War the enlistments from Warren County totaled 2,113 men. Of course some of this number represented re-enlistments, but the showing from the county was truly remarkable. One of the most outstanding men in the county during the war was Benjamin F. Gregory. By his fiery speeches, donations of money, and his indefatigable energy in the cause of the Union Army, Warren County was greatly

WARREN COUNTY CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Williamsport, Indiana, July 9, 1927

FRONT ROW, left to right—Thomas C. Powell, Williamsport, Co. K, 33rd Ind.; Seth C. Compton, Williamsport, Co. K, 33rd Ind.; William Lennen, Williamsport, Co. A, 35th Ind.; Hugh Berryman, Williamsport, Co. G, 47th Ind. Vet. Vol. Inf.

BACK ROW, left to right—Daniel Citizen, Kramer, Co. G, 150th Ind.; Joseph D. Farden, Pine Village, Co. G, 100th Ind.; William T. Delaney, Green Hill, Co. L, 90th Reg., 5th Cal.; Benjamin F. Booth, Williamsport, Co. D, 15th Ind.; Calvin Citizen, Williamsport, Co. E, 42nd Ind.

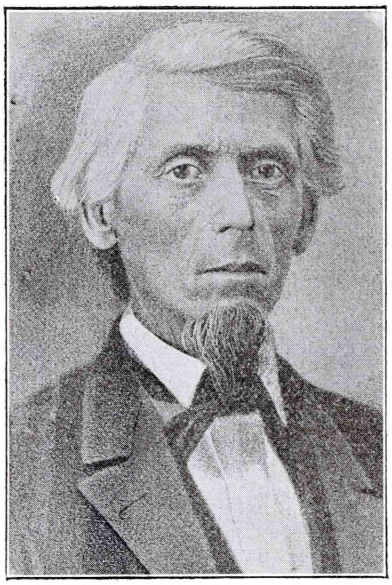
THE CORPORAL'S GUARD

The small Corporal's Guard that met on the court house grounds to have their pictures taken for the centennial exhibit is but a striking proof of the passing away of that mighy army that marched through Georgia in defense of the flag and that brought the old flag back without a star being erased from the field of blue, that future generations might enjoy a free and independent country. At that time they marched with a firm and steady tread, but today their steps are feeble and tottery. But the old flag is as bright and dear to them today as it was when they marched through Georgia. As the years go by and we see these comrades passing away our love for one another grows stronger.

By T. C. POWELL

aided in its efforts to meet every call, either for men or money.

The glorious record in Warren County in the Civil War has been an example and an inspiration to the boys and girls of today and so it occasioned no surprise to find that Warren County sons were as willing to offere themselves in the Spanish American and World Wars as were their forefathers in the Great War of the Rebellion. More than five hundred Warren County boys wore the uniform of their country in the recent war with Germany and wherever opportunity offered they upheld the traditions of the men in blue who fought at Mission Ridge, Stone River, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and in scores of other famous battles.



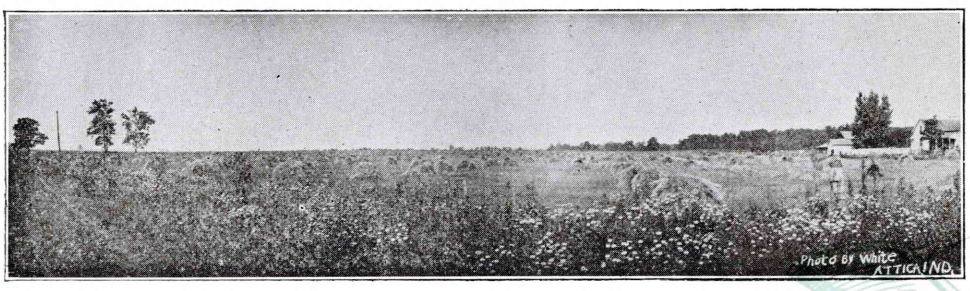
BENJAMIN F. GREGORY

Agriculture

Today agriculture forms the chief occupation of the citizens of the county. The broad prairies and the rich soils of the timbered sections of the county furnish unsurpassed opportunities for the production of maximum yields of corn, oats, wheat and hay. Much of the grain raised on the farms is fed to hogs and cattle. Improved methods of farming, bettertransportation facilities and intelligent methods of marketing are all assisting in making farming a more attractive and desirable profession. To day many Warren County farm homes are equipped with all modern conveniences. They boast of electric lights, radios, automobiles and the most up-to-date and modern farming equipment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I would repeat that "Warren County is a good place in which to live." In no other place will you find better schools, better churches, better roads, or a finer type of citizenship. Her one hundred years of growth, represents a century of steady progress, and Warren County citizens may well be proud of its record of loyalty to the ideals of a Free Government and to its development as a Typical American Community.



WARREN COUNTY FARM SCENE

History of Kent Township

By GEORGE A. BECKETT

KENT Township was originally a part of Mound Township. It was taken off of Mound in 1864. State Line City was at that time a town of some four or five hundred voters and they ruled the elections for township officers so that the south part was set off and remained Mound Township. That was a political scheme of that day.

The first settlement in the township was that of Nathaniel Butterfield, in 1823. The farm owned by Mr. Butterfield is noted as the camping ground of Gen. Harrison in his march against the Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe. On his return from the battle, Gen. Harrison and his forces again camped upon this farm and two soldiers, who had received wounds in the engagement, died and were buried here. Their names are forgotten by the oldest resident in the county .

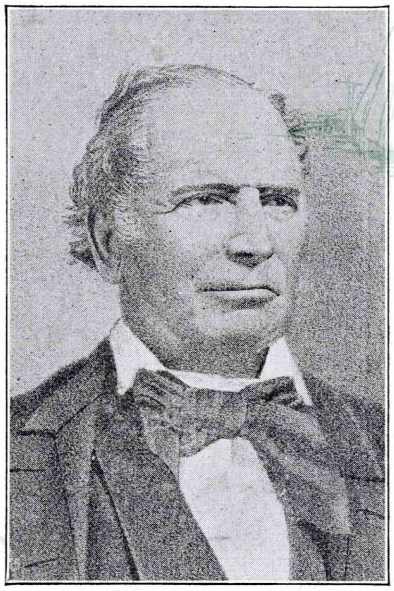
In 1824, Augustus Watson, James Watson and Dr. Benjamin Boyd settled in the township. In 1825 William Hall moved in, and in 1826 Perrin Kent located in the township.

The year following Mr. Kent was commissioned by the Governor of the State of Indiana as surveyor for Warren County, a position which he held for thirty-five consecutive years.

In 1827 and 1828, Amos Clark, John Taylor and his brother, William Taylor, came to the township. Nicholas Hiser came in 1829, John B. King in 1830, and John Williams in 1833. Then in the following years came the Becketts, Clems, Kitchens and Merits.

The principal streams are Opossum Run, Kitchen Creek, and Turkey Run.

Thomas Kitchen had a mill run by water on Kitchen Creek where he ground corn meal.



PERRIN KENT
Warren County's First Surveyor

The trading towns were Baltimore on the Wabash River where the first Post Office was established and where the settlers received their mail. Perrysville was the other trading place. They did most of their trading at Perrysville, as there was no bridge over the river and Covington was not much of a place until the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal. There was a small Packing Plant at Perrysville where they sold their hogs, dressed.

The first school teachers were John B. King, Martin Herald, and Col. E. F. Lucas. The township now has gravel roads and good schools.

History of Mound Township

By GERTRUDE BALLAH

MOUND Township was one of the six original townships of Warren County, Indiana, and dates its history from March 6, 1827. Its boundary lines were established in May, 1830, including Kent. Kent Township was cut off from Mound in September, 1864, and began its separate existence April 1, 1865.

Mound Township is bordered on the east by the Wabash River, on the south and west by Vermillion County, and on the west by the state of Illinois.

It is a well known fact that all of Indiana was once inhabited by a semi-barbarous people, known as the Mound-Builders, who cultivated the soil with rude implements, wove rude cloth from bark and reeds, erected huge stone and earthen structures of various forms and uses.

Three kinds of mounds are found in Warren County—sepulchral, sacrificial and memorial. Within the first class are found the crumbling skeletons of this people, besides various trinkets or ornaments. Within the second are baked clay altars upon which are heaps of ashes, charcoal, and very often burnt fragments of human bones. The sacrifices to deity were offered on these altars. The third class contains nothing; they seem to have been erected to commemorate some important tribal event.

Many mounds are found in Warren County, and from this circumstance Mound Township received its name.

After the Mound-Builders, and many years prior to the coming of the white race, this part of the country was inhabited by several different tribes of Indians.

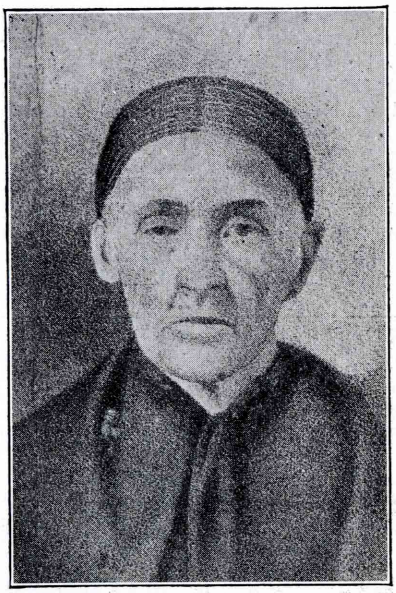
Just before the War of 1812, these Indians armed themselves and were causing disturbances by holding war and scalp dances, and ornamenting their faces with red and black paints.

To quell them, Gen. William H. Harrison of Vincennes marched northward, entering Mound Township in the southwestern part, thence passing northeastward into Kent and on across Warren County into Tippecanoe County, where on Nov. 7, 1811, he subdued the Indians in the Battle of Tippecanoe.

An Indian trail of considerable importance followed 'Possum Hollow Creek, and crossed the river at the bend. Zachariah Cicott, a French Canadian trader, had two Kickapoo Indians to watch a herd of forty-five horses, forty mares and five stallions, in Mound Township when he left Independence for Vincennes to join Harrison on the march to Tippecanoe in 1811, until he came back in 1815. The herd had increased to one hundred and twenty mares, and twenty stallions. Many of them were strays, added by the Indians in charge.

On Tecumseh's return from the south in 1811, he passed through the southern part of Mound Township, crossing the river at Covington.

After the War of 1812 the Indians left



ELIZA CUNNINGHAM
Settled in Mound Township about 1820

Warren County and moved on to the north and west, leaving the country free to be settled by the white people.

The first tracts of land entered in Mound Township were on Nov. 15, 1822, to Thomas Cunningham, James Black, and John Barnes, who became the first permanent settlers.

Benjamin Beckett and William Henderson settled in 1824; four years later came Joseph Foster, Isaac Switzer, and Capt. Stone.

The early settlers sought the timbered

regions, because they had been reared in timbered countries, and knew nothing of the prairie, so they thought if the soil was too poor to produce forests it must be too poor to be cultivated. They also thought it impossible to survive the cold in such an exposed situation; then, too, they needed the wood for fuel.

It was also necessary that they locate near some water-courses, which were then the great commercial highways. These streams made good millsites, and along them the never failing springs of good water issued from the ground.

Money was very scarce and people were often forced to barter in order to effect exchanges. A yard of calico was worth so many pounds of butter, a deer skin worth so much sugar or coffee, or an ax worth so many bushels of potatoes.

The tanneries supplied the leather for the boots and shoes. Sheep supplied wool which was taken, very often, by the backwoods mother, and washed, rolled, carded, spun and woven into cloth, dressed, cut and made into suits without once leaving the farm where it had been clipped from the sheep.

Everybody had ox teams. Young men went courting with ox teams, and many young couples went gayly off to some old "Squire" to get married, driving a span of fast young cattle.

There were many wild animals in the woods, such as wolves, panthers, foxes, and even a few bears have been killed. But now, small animals, such as rabbits, squirrels, woodchucks, foxes, raccoons, opossums and polecats are about all that can be found.

On June 23, 1827, the first election was held in Warren County, which elected James Cunningham of Mound Township to be the first County Clerk and County Recorder. Thomas Cunningham of Mound was elected one of the first Justices of the Peace. Humphrey Beckett was one of the candidates for Associate Judge, but Samuel B. Clark and Nathaniel Butterfield were elected. These county officers served from 1827 to 1838.

In 1836, Daniel Lape and Elisha Rodgers came, the latter settling on the banks of the Wabash where the town of Baltimore had been platted on Nov. 29, 1829, by William Wilmeth and Samuel Hill.

In 1830 Samuel Hill had at Baltimore a stock of goods valued at $2,500.00. At that time this was the largest and best stock of goods in Warren County.

There were two saloons, one owned by William Hall and the other by Samuel Wetzel, who conducted a distillery, also. There was a wharf where vessels landed and loaded their cargoes of freight and humanity. Considerable grain and pork

BENSON CHAPEL

were shipped from this old port in prosperous years.

A portion of a lot was left for market purposes, and north of this was a lot for a public spring of good water. There was also a square reserved for a "meeting-house." A post office was established, April 15, 1833, with William Wilmeth as postmaster. Elisha Rodgers was postmaster of this town for twenty-five years. This post office was discontinued on March 17, 1865.

Mr. Rodgers built a schoolhouse in 1855 which was a monument to him and a blessing to the township. He taught the first two terms of school and then sold the building to the township.

As the highway of water gradually ceased to be traveled as in earlier years, the business men, one by one left, families removed, and at last, after many years, the town that once gave much promise, began to decline, and finally became defunct. The town once had a population of about seventy, but now there is nothing left but one large brick residence that was built by Mr. Rodgers in 1881, but now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Ricketts.

Benson Chapel is the only church in the township. It is located about three miles west of Covington on the Pikes Peak and Ocean to Ocean Highway.

The ground on which the church is built was donated by Mr. John Adamson in 1845, although the deed was not written until Nov. 2, 1891.

After the building was completed it was dedicated by Dr. Aaron Wood. The prime movers in the building of this church were Isaac Switzer, Joseph Foster, John Adamson, and William Bell.

Mrs. Nancy Adamson, wife of John Adamson, named the church Benson Chapel, in honor of Rev. Henry C. Benson, who came from Ohio, and was the first minister.

Rev. Benson went to Oklahoma and preached to the Indians, later going to San Francisco, California, where he became editor of the "Christian Advocate" a Methodist newspaper.

The church is still used and has a large membership for a country church. It was joined to the Perrysville Circuit in 1851, to which it still belongs. Rev. E. B. Miles is the present minister.

The first schools of the township were taught in 1828, the expenses paid by private subscriptions. Not until 1850 did the state have a free school system.

The early schoolhouses were rude cabins, usually an old building that had been left by some squatter and had been virtually forsaken. The first reading book was the New Testament. To be able to read, write and "cipher" were the full requirements of a teacher in those days.

Probably, the first school in the township was located on the William Hunter farm; another among the first was on the Cunningham farm.

After the pioneer cabins passed to decay, then came the log schoolhouses with their huge chimneys, greased paper windows, and the seats and desks made of clapboard or rough unplaned plank. Later frame or brick structures took the place of the log buildings.

There have been thirteen schoolhouses in the township, but at present there are only two in use: a two-room school at Foster, which was built in 1896 by William Beckett, trustee; the other is the Mound built in 1905 by John Fields, trustee.

Foster, the only village in the township, is a station on the Big Four Railroad (P. & E. Division). It was platted March 25, 1893, and at present has a population of less than fifty. A post office was established there, June 25, 1883, with the following postmasters in order: John Galyean, B. W. Ricketts, George W. Boughner, and Irvin C. Dennis. It discontinued Jan. 15, 1906.

The surface features of the township are agreeably varied. The western and northwestern parts are prairie lands, gently rolling, without any or but little waste land. This is covered with corn, wheat or oats fields, blue grass pasture or meadow land.

Adjoining the prairie region to the south and east is a belt of high, rolling or hilly land that descends gently to the abrupt bluffs which the Wabash and the creeks that flow into it have cut deep with cliffs and ravines. There are some natural scenes to delight the eye.

At an elevation of sixty to ninety feet near the channel of the river are found wide areas of alluvial formation. The soil of this formation is generally warm, black loam; but sometimes sand or colder clays predominate.

The soil is underlaid with gravel, sand or rounded fragments of sandstone; and from the wide range of the deposit, extending along the river, and the great depth of the material, we may date back the age of these terraces to the time when

they served as flood plains of the Wabash.

From this soil the sand and gravel plants produce all the standard grades of sand and gravel, washed clean for all kinds of concrete construction, for gravel road building and maintenance, and for railroad ballast. This is one of the industries of the township.

There are beds of coal along the river which causes mining to be another industry.

The two principal streams of water are Opossum Run which rises in Steuben Township, flows across Kent and Mound and empties into the Wabash. Gopher Creek, (now called Spring Creek) drains western Kent and the greater portion of Mound and joins the Wabash in Vermillion County.

History of Steuben Township

By CLARA CRAWFORD SMITH
(Mrs. Elmer V.)

THE History of Steuben Township in growth, development and usefulness is not different in general from that of other sections of the county.

The township has emerged during the century just past from an almost unbroken wilderness to that of modern civilization with all that the term implies.

Steuben Township was settled as early as 1827, although the township was not located until 1834.

Nathaniel Butterfield, Luther Tillitson, Levi Cronkhite Sr., James Johnston and son, James, Zachariah Norton and his brother, John Norton, John High and Holden Sisson settled in 1827.

Jesse Tomlinson, Silas Garrison, Jacob Saume, John Salts, John Musgrave, Daniel Starry settled in 1828.

Jacob Baugh and Jacob Stingley settled in 1829.

C. V. White and his father, James White, and Joseph Miller settled in 1830.

The town of Marshfield owes its origin and permanance to the railroad. The rails had no sooner been laid across Warren County than the town of Marshfield was laid out. It was named for the residence of the "great expounder" of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. Some ten blocks of eight lots each were laid out north of the railroad in May, 1857. The plat recorded does not state the name of the man laying out the town, but it is believed by many that William Kent was the man. The only house near the site of the town previous to this was that of Elijah Cronkhite, built many years ago. About the time the lots were laid out, W. L. and Robert Hamilton erected a frame building. Kent and Hitchens erected a warehouse, also a two-story frame building and placed between $4,000 and $5,000 worth of goods in it. This was the first store and was opened in 1857. It was also a boarding house. Among the early residents of the town were: James Shanklin, Daniel Forsher, Walter B. Miller, John Nail, Isaac Julian, Al Green, Mr. Talbert and others. Dr. Orin Osborn was the first doctor.

One of the most important features during the early history of the town was the grain trade. Mr. Hamilton said that 250,000 to 300,000 bushels of grain were bought there annually for several years.

The Methodist Church was erected at the close of the Civil War, though the class was formed several years before under the ministration of Rev. C. Hall. The house was built as a union church, but later was owned by the Methodists.

The Presbyterians built their church about 1878 or '79. Rev. John Mitchel and Rev. Moore were early ministers of the church.

The Catholics built their church about 1883.

Steuben Township has excellent schools and it will be sufficient to say they will compare favorably with any in the state in places of no greater population.

Johnsonville is a small town in the southern part of the township. It was laid out by G. W. Johnson, who owned the land and lived nearby. It was laid out at the crossing of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes railroad. It has an elevator, one store, garage and a few residences.

Steuben Township has always borne her part in the various affairs of the county. In the Civil War, World War, Liberty

Loan Drives, Red Cross, Church and Agriculture, Steuben has never failed.

From Steuben Township, in Marshfield, came one of the first Associate Judges in the county, Nathaniel Butterfield. He made the first conveyance of land in Warren County—Nathaniel Butterfield to James Johnston, January 15, 1828, in Kent Township. He performed the first marriage in the county, January 1, 1828—Noble Owen to Catherine Coons. He was present at the first court in Warren Township at the home of Enoch Farmer and he helped establish our county seat in Williamsport. He rode a cream colored pony and is mentioned as "a man of dignity, hard to approach—a student of law and church."

Steuben Township has been and is now the home of great men and women, not great by reason of their wealth or political prominence, but great by reason of their kindly sympathetic interest in their neighbor's welfare, their sincere love of country, their humility and their faith in God.

"Men who plant civilization in the wilderness, who organize backwoodsmen into communities, and throw around them the protection of the law should not be forgotten.

"They render mankind a priceless service, and those who come after them and enjoy the fruits of their labor and their sacrifices should never tire in honoring their memory."—W. W. Woolen.

History of Jordan Township

By MRS. GRANT TIMMONS

JORDAN Township is located in the western part of Warren County, having as its western boundary the State of Illinois, its northern boundary, Prairie Township, eastern, Liberty Township, and southern, Steuben Township. In 1835, Madison Township was created, which then included the present Jordan Township; in 1843 Madison was divided and what is today Jordan became a part of Liberty Township; and in March 1850, Jordan was created in its present size and location, being six miles north and south, and six and one-half miles east and west.

About the earliest important historical event to be recorded as taking place in this section of the country occurred in 1811. It was in this year that William Henry Harrison made his famous advance against the Indians, and defeated them in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. The advance of Harrison and his men in November, 1811, took them across the southeast corner of Jordan Township. After spending the night camping on the edge of Round Grove, located in Steuben Township, they advanced early next morning, crossing the corner of Jordan on their march to victory at Tippecanoe.

Pioneers began their western movement into the township from 1835 to 1840. Among the first to make permanent settlements here were: Harrison Goodwine, David Wilcox, David Evans, David Millholland, George Pence, Parke Hunter, James Howard, Cyle Howard, Eli Briggs, Henry High, Elizabeth Fleming, Cunningham Brown, John Pugh, Harve Day, Rushie Thomas, Henry Calton, Joel Watts, Cyrus Romine, Dr. Frankenburger and Abner Goodwine.

While most of these settlers moved westward from western Ohio or eastern Indiana, the stock of their ancestry can be traced in most instances, to the pioneers of North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia. It is interesting to note that as late as 1877 the statement was made that this part of the county would probably never be thickly settled due to the lack of timber for fuel. It was known as the land of sloughs, marshes, wildgrass, rattlesnakes and the green fly.

There were no towns in the township until the early eighties, so that for these preceding fifty years, all the religious, educational and social life was carried on in the rural communities. During the late forties and early fifties, one of the well known places for conducting religious services was the barn of David Evans. Later, the building of what was Center School, afforded a new meeting place. The Church of God, familiarly known as The Soul Sleepers' Church, was the faith followed by these worshippers. About 1868, another school known as No. 6 was built and the services were held in this school until August 9, 1872, when the new Church of God at Pleasant View was completed and dedicated. This church was complete-

ly destroyed by the cyclone of April 17, 1922 and has never been rebuilt. In 1871 a Methodist Church was built in a location approximately the same as the present Methodist Church of Pence which is the continuance of the church organized in 1871. The Newlight Christian Church, built in Hedrick in 1893, and the Christian Church, built at Pleasant View in 1909, were both swept away by the cyclone and have not been replaced.

The first schools of the township were those built of logs, and from the information available, there seem to have been two in this township. These log schools were followed by frame schools, the first, called No. 1, being built in 1856 and Center School the same year. There were as many as eight schools in use at one time in the township. At present there are five schools in use: Center, Mathis, College Corner, Hedrick, and Pence, the latter two being two-room schools. The township transports its high school students to the school of a neighboring township.

Keeping in touch with the outside world in the early days of Jordan meant a long tedious ride on horseback, often over muddy roads. Between 1855 and 1860 there was established what was known as Jordan Postoffice. This was located near the present site of Pence and the mail was brought by men on horseback from Marshfield. There was another postoffice in the township; from about 1860 to 1880 the Fleming blacksmith shop at Pleasant View. This, however, was entirely unofficial. It was at this shop that many a weighty problem of religion or politics was thrashed out by the men of the community. From the fact that these numerous debates and arguments occurred here, the corner became familiarly known as "Gas Corner." Mailboxes were provided at this shop and any man of the community who happened to be making a trip on horseback to West Lebanon, would bring out to the shop the mail of his neighbors where they might call for it at their convenience.

The building of the narrow gauge railway from Leroy, Illinois, to West Lebanon, about 1878, marked the establishment of the first town in Jordan Township. This was Hedrick, which is located in the southwest corner of the township. The first house was built by John Hendricks and the first merchants were Zarse and Ahrens, and Frank Hartman. The school at Hedrick was built about 1881. The church has been previously mentioned. The railroad was known as the Havana, Rantoul and Eastern. Later it was taken over by the Wabash Railroad and still later by the Illinois Central Railroad. The Illinois Central Railroad replaced the narrow gauge railroad with standard gauge rails in about 1892 and have continued to operate this railroad up to the present time.

On April 17, 1922, a cyclone lowered over Hedrick, sweeping away practically every building in the town and leaving behind a pathetic scene of desolation. The toll in life amounted to ten persons; men, women and children. Numerous homes, the elevator, school, church and stores were left as a twisted mass. The intervening five years have replaced practically all of these buildings, with the exception of the church, and Hedrick today shows little sign of the destruction of five years ago. The population today is in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty.

In 1902, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad built a railroad from Rossville, Illinois, to Judyville, Indiana. The town of Pence, situated in the northwest corner of the township, soon developed along this railroad. A railroad to serve the corn belt of the county was the talk of the community. In June, 1902, the late F. R. Pence purchased forty acres from a Mr. Dickerson and erected a grain elevator of seventy thousand bushel capacity. This was the first building in Pence and a great aid to the farmers in the marketing of their crops. A depot was erected and the town christened Pence, Indiana. Hon. Ben Holland was the first agent for the railroad. Soon came the Warren County Lumber Co., to furnish supplies for the new buildings. The town was surveyed by W. H. Gemmer, the County Surveyor, and lots sold quickly. T. S. Roberts, the first blacksmith, built his residence and shop. Then followed the Bank of Pence, with T. R. Bell as its first cashier. G. R. Bell, contractor, erected the bank building and store adjoining, as well as the J. D. Martin Hardware building. The first merchants were Cadle and Putnam. Soon to follow were T. B. Gillespie, opening a barber shop, and O. W. Fisher, familiarly known as "Dad," opening a hotel and managing the telephone office. He was also appointed Postmaster in October, 1903, and served in that capacity for eleven years, when he was elected Township Trustee. The school and Christian Church soon followed with the growth of the town. Of course the Methodist Church had already been here

many years previous to the building of the town. In 1914, new churches were dedicated by both the Methodist and Christian congregations. Other merchants were W. F. French, James Moyer and E. H. Frank. The first physician was Dr. R. J. Williams, who came to Pence in 1903, remaining there thirteen years. In the comparatively short while since the settlement of Pence, twenty-five years, many changes have taken place and of the first settlers only three families remain. T. B. Gillespie, J. D. Martin and O. W. Fisher.

Today Pence is a village of approximately four hundred citizens. It can boast of a water system and electric light service for its citizens.

The building of the Chicago and Indiana Southern Railroad in 1904-1905 marked a further improvement in the transportation facilities of the township. The railroad was built from Chicago to Danville, Illinois, and is today owned and operated by the New York Central lines. It provides excellent passenger service, operating six trains daily. as well as fast freight service. No towns along this railroad are in this township. merely the station at Stewart and the depot at Sloan. The town of Sloan must be credited to Steuben Township.

As a conclusion to the early history and settlement of the township, mention will be given to the person who has lived the greatest number of years in Jordan Township. This is Elizabeth Jane Brown Evans, famaliarly known as "Aunt Jane Evans." Mrs. Evans, a daughter of Cunningham Brown, was born near Williamsport in 1843, removing to Jordan Township with her parents when she was seven or eight years old. For a year or so after her parents moved to the prairie, she continued living with relatives near Williamsport in order to go to school there. Later she attended one of the log schools in the township, riding horseback daily to her classes. In 1868, Elizabeth Jane Brown was married to Harry Evans and for the following two years lived in Illinois, returning to Jordan in 1870 Mrs. Evans has continued to live in the township ever since this date and today is residing about three miles northeast of Hedrick.

Natural History

In some of the ponds of Jordan Township were found the bones of mastodons which are prehistoric animals. These animals may have roamed through this part of the country or the bones may have been carried down here by the glacier. This is the only trace of prehistoric animals that we have. At a much later date, the wild grass of the prairie afforded grazing grounds for elk, buffalo and deer. By the first part of the nineteenth century, there were no buffalo, very few elk and not many deer. In the township today there are a few foxes and a very few wolves. These are the only remaining traces of the wild animals of former days.

When ponds were very numerous in this township, wild ducks, wild geese and numerous other water birds were plentyful. There were a few swans. Now that the ponds are drained, these birds are not as common as formerly. The early settlers saw wild pigeons, a bird which is now extinct.

Blue stem and wild grass were the principal plants found here before the land was used for agricultural purposes. Men, after crossing the prairie, would report the land to be fertile, but they would state that wheat could never be raised here. This has proved to be untrue because wheat has become one of the principal grains raised in this township. Before the prairie was cultivated there were a few cottonwood trees scattered here and there. Today corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy are cultivated. In this township there is one oak tree with a diameter of almost three feet. This is unusual because oaks do not grow well on the prairie, even when cultivated. The acorn was planted by John Evans and Bolliver Robb.

Resources and Industries

This is an agricultural community. All other industries in this township center around agriculture. It is interesting to note here that the first riding cultivators were made by hand by two men who were residents of Jordan. They were W. W. Pence and Henry Flesher. They continued the manufacture of these cultivators for a period of possibly five years and made between thirty and forty of the cultivators a year.

The land of the township is fertile and is drained by three streams. Redwood Creek has its rise in the southern part of the township and flows into the Wabash River. Jordan and Stoney Creeks, in the northern and central part of the township, have as their outlet, the Vermilion River.

Besides the cultivation of grain as an agricultural industry, the fattening of cattle, hogs and sheep for the market is growing in favor as an industry of the community. Dairying and poultry raising are

also coming industries in the township.

Military History

Jordan Township served her country well and faithfully during the three wars which have occurred since the organization of the township. Our space is too limited to give any specific details of service, but we shall hope to honor our veterans by at least briefly mentioning their names. A sincere effort has been made to obtain and list the names of all Civil War veterans, but owing to the fact that the records available give the place of enlistment rather than place of residence, it has been extremely difficult and some names may be omitted, but the omission is unintentional and is much regretted. The names obtained are: Howland B. Hobart, Abram W. Howser, Francis M. Smith, Henry H. Evans, Smiley Ewing, Samuel G. Frankenburger, Edwi J. McLelland, Geo. W. Smith, Seth S. Briggs, Wm. P. Buckley, Wm. Leak, Geo. W. Mathis, Henry E. Millholland, Jasper N. Millholland, Benj F. Pugh, Wm. S Pugh, Geo. W. Pugh, Daniel C. Romine, John Swarner, Isaac Romine, Wm. P. Briggs, Ezekiel P. Darling, Wesley Day, Theodore Day, Geo. Day, Wagner B. Byers, Wm. Swisher, Wm. Sheafer, Geo. Sheafer, Geo. B. Brown, Eli Warbritten, Frank Barwick, Henry Barwick. We regret that we have not a living veteran in the twonship to honor.

The only name available as having served in the Spanish-American War is that of Charles Buck. During the World War, Jordan Township sent twenty-two young men to service, all of whom are honored by having their names appear on the tablet placed in the rotunda of the Warren County courthouse. There were no casualties among the men from this township serving in the late war.

This township is proud to claim as former residents three men who have gained some degree of political fame. They are J. Frank Hanley, who became Governor of the state and was living in this community when he first entered politics; Fremont Goodwine, a former resident who became Lieutenant Governor: and Wilmer Day, who is a former State Senator in the State of Kansas.

It is hoped that this brief resume of Jordan Township may prove as interesting to those who may read it, as it has to the writer in compiling it.

History of Prairie Township

By ELIZABETH ROSSITER

PRAIRIE Township is glad to be one little part in the County's Centennial. It helps to look back and to then think forward for we have much to learn from the sturdy pioneers of that long ago when our township was childlike and primitive.

Prairie Township was organized in 1864, being formerly a part of Pine Township. It is situated in the north tier of townships, farthest west.

Our pioneers and early settlers are mostly dead or removed. Very few of the second generation remain on the old homesteads, they having passed into stranger hands.

Many old familiar names, events, descriptions, stories, etc., must be omitted in this brief of Prairie Township.

In 1828. Charles High settled in the township. He burned the brick and built the brick house on the hill of his "Walnut Grove Farm." About the same year came George Sigler and Harrison Larch, whose great-grandsons, Ora Sigler and John William Larch, now live on the old homesteads.

In 1851, John VanReed High took up a large tract of land. This land was secured through a land grant to a soldier in the Marine Corps. The grant is on parchment and is in possession of his son, John V. R. High. The grant says, "That in pursuance of an act of Congress entitled an act to raise for a limited time, and additional military force and for other purposes approved February 11, 1847. To Cornelius Valentine, Private, United States Marine Corps." This transaction was carried through at the land office in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Millard Filmore was president and his signature is on the "Land Grant."

In 1853, J. V. R. High planted twenty

acres in Locust trees. The seed was procured at Walnut Grove and planted in his garden and when about a year old they were transplanted in eight foot rows, forming what is now "Locust Grove." The farm, church, cemetery, school and neighborhood get their name from this grove.

In the early day, a grove or even a tree was a welcome sight on this "Grand Prairie of Indiana." Surely the early settlers could have built no better monument.

In 1853, "The Grand Prairie Harmonical Association" was established. This society believed they could accomplish in the intellectual and moral world what the churches had failed to accomplish, their theories having been advanced by Charles Fourier, but the glory of the thought should be given to Horace Greeley. These rules as given by Mr. Greeley, are suggestive of co-operative house-keeping, manual training in the schools, community centers, rural districts, etc. Today these reforms are practiced and advocated by our best educators. The leaders were Mr. and Mrs. John Wattles. The funds were in the hands of Mr. Wattles in trust. The whole property was deeded to trustees, Horace Greeley of N. Y. City; Thomas Trusdale, Brooklyn; Edgar Ryan, Charles High, and James Bryant of Warren County. The land value was about $4,600. The school was called a "College." The president was Charles High, Corresponding Secretary, Edgar Ryan; Recording Secretary, Alvin High; Treasurer, Thomas Scott.

Dr. Child, a finely educated man, was brought from the East as teacher.

Some years ago the Indianapolis Star published an article by Kate Milner Rabb as told by Philander Child at the age of ninety years.

He told of the blending of labor and study in the "College." His description of their stop at Schoonover Hall of the "Grand Prairie" as they neared the long building set on a ridge, the highest spot for miles, with its many window panes flaming in the last rays of the setting sun gives one a thrill.

He further told of meeting a lovely Eve on the second eve of their stay in the Association and thus the Prairie became to him a veritable garden of Eden.

Reform teaching and farming do not always go together. There came a time when gardens failed, the harvest was poor, the members became dissatisfied and drifted away, one by one.

Mr. and Mrs. Wattles went to a similar community in Kansas where Mr. Wattles died in 1860. After twenty years, the United District Court for Indiana gave possession of the land to Mrs. Wattles. On September 11th, 1878, she sold the land to Isaac C. Anderson and James McDaniel. In 1919, Wilson Goodrick purchased the land from the Anderson heirs. The farm

CHARLES HIGH
A soldier in the Union Army at the age of sixteen

retains its name "Community Farm."

In 1860, John Purdue acquired a large tract of land in the township known as the "Walnut Grove Farm." His nephew, John W. Prosser, came from Ohio and took charge of it. Mr. Purdue built the

house now occupied by Marion Smiley. The house was not completed when he came, so he moved into the Charles High brick on the hill where the gravel pit now is. This old brick landmark burned in 1898. After a year Mr. Prosser died, leaving his widow and two sons, Frank and Charles, whom Mr. Purdue educated. Mr. Purdue often visited Mrs. Prosser and gave her many valuable gifts of furniture, china, etc. In 1867, Mrs. Prosser was married to Joshua Anderson, father of Elmer E. Anderson, who has in his possession these gifts of Mr. Purdue to his mother, also a "Plug" hat, shawl and trousers, all of which he prizes highly. He also has letters written by Mr. Purdue to Mrs. Prosser.

Charles Horn also has a number of Mr. Purdue's relics.

In 1868, a number of men met in the Walnut Grove schoolhouse and organized what has always been known as "Walnut Grove Detectives No. 48." The first officers were: President, John B. Lacey; Secretary, James Ridenour; Treasurer, I. D. High. organization metts quarterly at Locust Grove and is very much alive.

In 1871, College Corner Church was dedicated and was a beacon light for fifty years.

Walnut Grove was established June 12, 1872. Postmasters Henry T. Calton, Elisha Hitchins, and N. M. Gheris, who served continuously as postmaster for a period of twenty-seven years, having been appointed March 4, 1873, and served until November 1, 1900, when the rural route system was established.

November 19, 1893, Locust Grove Church was dedicated. It was modernized and rededicated November 26, 1916. On the hillside nearby lies the beautiful cemetery.

Prairie boasts of one lively "Western" town named Tab. Tab was surveyed by W. H. Gemmer in October, 1905. The town was established April 8, 1907, having been plotted by Harrison Goodwine, November 25, 1905. Mr. Goodwine donated the land for the town and railroad and was a genuine booster for both. Tab being a nickname for Mr. Goodwine, the town was named in his honor.

D. M. Yoeman was the first business man to arrive in Tab. He came in 1905, and continues to genially serve the public.

The railroad was completed in 1905. On this road we get direct service with Chicago. Tab has an elevator, Citizens State Bank, Masonic and O. E. S. Lodge room; in fact Tab has all that it takes to make an active, wide-awake town. The Christian Church was dedicated September 5, 1915, and is a social and religious center for the town and surrounding country. In short, Tab is very much on the map.

Dr. McGuffey's Readers have been closed these many years. Our little red district schoolhouses are now mostly consolidated

SARAH A. HIGH

brick buildings and up to date in every respect. Our youth are receiving a large measure, but the degree of its quality is being discussed.

Among our older citizens we would name: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomas, who recently celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary; Mrs. N. M. Gheris, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. James Willett, Mrs. Harrison Goodwine, Mr. Lucius Strong, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Peyton.

Some one has well said, "We borrow no luster from splendid ancestry." However true this may be, it is not an impossible thing, surely, for us who are descended from the pioneers of Prairie Township to lift the torch just an inch or two higher than did the hand which let it fall.

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History of Pine Township

By GEORGE A. HESS

PINE Township was created by the Board of Justices in March, 1830, and, as then formed, the east line was the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8, which is its present east line. The south line was the line dividing Townships 22 and 23, which is Pine Township's present south line. The west line was the state line dividing Indiana and Illinois, and the north line was the north line of Warren County. As at first formed, Pine Township included all of the present Pine Township, all of Prairie Township, and all of the present southern tier of townships of Benton County lying west of Big Pine Creek.

The surface of Pine Township is rolling. Big Pine Creek enters the township on the northeast line, flows southwest, and leaves the township near the middle of the south line. Mud Pine enters the township on the north and traverses the entire township, uniting with Big Pine Creek just before it leaves the township on the south. There are continuous hills along these streams, and in some places amounting to sharp bluffs. The scenery along these streams, and especially Big Pine Creek, is not excelled in this part of Indiana, for beauty and grandeur. The surface was originally covered by virgin forests, excepting a few places on the north, where the prairie jutted down into the timber.

The date of the first settlement in what is now Pine Township is not definitely known. The land records show that the first land entered in Pine Township was by Silas Hooker, who entered the N. E ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 15, Township 23, Range 8, on February 25, 1824. The present owner of this land is C. G Grames. William Hooker later owned parts of Sections 2 and 11, and he later had a rather amusing and near tragic experience, when it was the custom for farmers to slaughter their hogs at home and haul the dressed carcasses to the nearest trading point or market. It is related by old settlers that when Lafayette was first founded on the Wabash, Mr. Hooker and his son-in-law, George Freeman, started to Lafayette, each with a load of dressed hogs. They reached the river after dark, and Mr. Hooker drove onto the ferry boat first and Freeman drove on the boat behind him. Mr. Hooker, who was then well along in years, was looking down at the moon-lit water and grew dizzy, and imagined his horses were going off the boat. He pulled them back and they backed the wagon into Freeman's team, causing them to back the wagon to which they were hitched off the boat, upsetting the boat and precipitating them all into the river, horses, wagons, dressed hogs and men. Mr. Freeman and the ferryman could swim and they soon reached the bank, but Mr. Hooker was old and could not swim and they despaired of finding him alive; but litsening they could hear his voice down the river. They followed down the bank and could make out Mr. Hooker calling to his horses: "Gee, Sheely! Gee Sheely!" And it developed that the horses were swimming down the river, still hitched to the wagon gear, and Mr. Hooker

JAMES AND LETITIA GRAY

was clinging to the wagon gear and endeavoring to guide his horses to the bank, which they finally reached in safety; but dressed hogs and wagon beds were a total loss.

Thomas Atkinson settled in Pine Township, or what later became Pine Township in the early 20's; he says it was in 1824. He located on the west side of Big Pine

Creek, about one and one-half miles north of the present town of Pine Village.

Mr. Atkinson was born in York County, Pennsylvania, of Quaker parentage, who were among the first settlers of that state. Mr. Atkinson was himself a Quaker, and observed the tenets of that faith, both in language and his relations with his neighbors.

When Thomas Atkinson was a small boy his family moved to the state of Ohio and he there grew to manhood, and when a young man he migrated to Warren County. He engaged in stock raising and farming, and acquired large land holdings, and was one of the most influential citizens of the county. On account of his being a Quaker he had a great influence over the Indians. Many incidents have been related, where his influence with the Indians saved the early settlers from the tomahawk and scalping knife. I will relate but one of these incidents.

On the east bank of Pine Creek where Pine Village now stands, an early trading post was established. A lone pine tree, which stood on the creek bluff, gave the post its name later, a rude log structure housed the goods of the trader; an Indian squaw came one day to the post. She unstrapped her papoose from her back and leaned the board to which it was fastened, against the log building and went inside to do some trading. The settlers had hogs which they let run at large and feed on the abundant supply of mast in the surrounding forest. While the Indian mother was inside the trading post, a band of these half wild hogs came by, and being attracted by the Indian child, strapped to its board and leaning against the wall, they pulled it down and devoured it. When the mother came out of the building she missed her child, and the sight of the hogs running about with shreds of her child acquainted her with the manner of its destruction. She set up a loud screeching and wailing, which brought warriors from the forest in almost every direction. When they learned what had happened they held a council, and decided to exterminate the white settlers, which they could easily have done. In this extremity the Whites sent for Thomas Atkinson. He came and talked with the Indians. He told them they could possibly kill all the white settlers, but if they did, that the white father would send soldiers from the fort south on the river and would drive the Indians from this part of the country. And by his arguments he persuaded the Indians not to go to war on the white settlers. The Indians left the vicinity of the post, but as they departed they killed every hog they could find.

William Cobb, whose parents settled on the old Cobb homestead when he was a child in the early 20's, before his death in 1897, related many of his early experiences in the early days of what is now Pine Township. The farm is located two miles northwest of Pine Village on the old Pottawattomie Indian trail, which led from Zachariah Cicot's trading post on the Wabash River, where Independence is now situated, in a northwesterly direction to Parish Grove. This farm is still in the possession of the Cobb family, the present owner being J. T. Cobb.

Mr. Cobb related that when their family located at this place and entered the land, there were no other settlers to the west of them, the country being mostly a prairie, covered with ponds and sloughs, through which it was difficult to find a passage, especially in the spring of the year, and they thought there never would be any settlements any farther west than where they were located. He related, that he remembered vividly when a boy, the report would come that the Indians were coming from the northwest on the war path. The settlers would hurriedly load their families into rude wagons with what few belongings they could get in their wagons, and make all speed they could to the south in an effort to reach a refuge with the friendly Kickapoo Indians. On these flights the men with their rifles would keep a sharp lookout to the rear. On one occasion the report came in the night that the Indians were coming from the northwest on the war path. The settlers hurriedly left their homes and fled to the south, and when they reached their refuge, they missed a little child, which had been jolted from the wagon in their hurried flight. Two men volunteered to go back and look for the child, which they found unharmed by the roadside.

Towns

Rainsville is the only town in Pine Township. This village was laid out by Isaac Rains in April, 1833. On the northwest quarter of Section 27, nine blocks of eight lots each were surveyed, showing East, Jackson, Main and Bridge streets, and Water, Second, Third and Fourth streets.

The year before this, in 1832, Mr. Rains had come to this place and located his mill site, and had built a rude dwelling from

lumber sawed at a sawmill he had just finished. The dam was located above the present bridge. On the hill south of town he found a granite boulder, which was split with two level surfaces. These he dressed down into stone burrs and fitted into his mill and ground wheat and corn for the settlers. He produced an excellent quality of flour, and corn meal from Rain's mills was unexcelled anywhere. These mills, the sawmill and gristmill, were a great convenience, and a necessity for the settlers. Not only in the immediate vicinity, but settlers came many miles and brought their wheat and corn to have it ground into flour and corn meal. Many came from eastern Illinois, over bad roads, the trip sometimes taking two days to make it.

Rainsville during the 30's and for some time after, was an important trading point. In 1835, Samuel Harris and Co., opened a store of general merchandise. Chester Clark opened a general store about the same time. Michael Creekpaum opened a tavern in 1836, from the bar of which liquor was sold. Thomas Clawson began selling merchandise in 1836. M. H. Lewis also opened a store and saloon in 1836. It was a common custom to dispense dry goods, groceries and liquor from the same counter in those days. At that time N. Blue was selling liquor a mile above Rainsville on Big Pine Creek, and John H. Bartlett was doing likewise at his distillery, one mile below town. Whiskey was at this time considered a necessity of life, and was one of the chief commodities of barter and commerce. Levi Douthit opened a saloon in 1837, and John H. Bartlett removed his distillery to Rainsville in 1838, where he did a large business. Joseph Cowgill established a tannery here in 1836, and did a large business for that day. He manufactured horse collars and supplied the shoemakers for many miles around with leather from which boots and shoes for the families of the settlers were made. Mr. Bartlett's sale of liquor was so great that he was obliged to pay an annual license fee of $25. Jefferson Bartlett opened a general store in 1838. Jesse Harlan opened a saloon in 1839. Lyon and Aldrich opened a store here in 1839. Abner Evans opened a general store in 1840. Francis Bowington opened a tavern in 1840. In 1844 McMurtrie and Porter were licensed to sell general merchandise. In 1845, G. F. Hoffman opened a store. In 1847, Lewis Taylor opened a store.

In 1848, Malrie's circus was advertised to show in Rainsville, but for some reason did not fill the appointment. In 1850, Mr. Hoffman took his brother in as a partner, and at this time they were doing a large business. In 1851, Joseph Smith ran a saloon here. Newton Morgan established a branch store here in 1852. Earl and Jacobs opened a general store here in 1853. During this period Rainsville was considered a rather hard place, due largely to the large quantity of liquor sold here. It was a common sight at almost anytime to see many of the consumers of this "necessity" in all stages of intoxication. The venerable old settler, Wesley Gray, said before his death that he rode on horseback into a saloon in Rainsville and poured out a glass of whiskey, drank it, then rode out again and went his way. From the time Rainsville was founded until the local option law went into effect, the town was never without liquor. The Indians came here often to barter for "firewater," but it was said that they were less noisy and quarrelsome than the Whites. John Shawcross was operating a store here in 1857. Other business men of the town were Hoffman and Nern, James Brown, W. F. Nern, John Nern, Frank Hoffman, and Brown and Crabb. Among the doctors located here were Isaac Smith, Steinbel McCarn, Hamer, Booth, Wycoff, Armstrong, Page, Christly, Osborn and Hoffman.

Newton Ogborn manufactured wagons here. James Hawkins built the last large gristmill that stood here, in the 50's. It later passed into the hands of John Carpenter, and the last owner was James Wilson. Its operation ceased and it was torn down some twenty years ago. Yet, today below the bridge the outline of the dam and mill-race and mill site can be easily discerned. It was an excellent mill in its day and its flour was unsurpassed.

Isaac Rains, who laid out Rainsville in 1833, had established a sawmill two miles below Rainsville's present location as early as 1828. Afterward it was known as the Brier Mill. William Rhodes, whose family settled in Pine Township in 1828, built a sawmill on Big Pine Creek, one and one-half miles northeast of Rainsville, in 1833. A gristmill was later built here and became known as "The Little Mill," which for many years did a large business, and turned out an excellent quality of flour and corn meal.

A carding mill, which carded wool into rolls, from which it was spun and woven into cloth, was operated at Brier's mill on Big Pine Creek, two miles south of Rains-

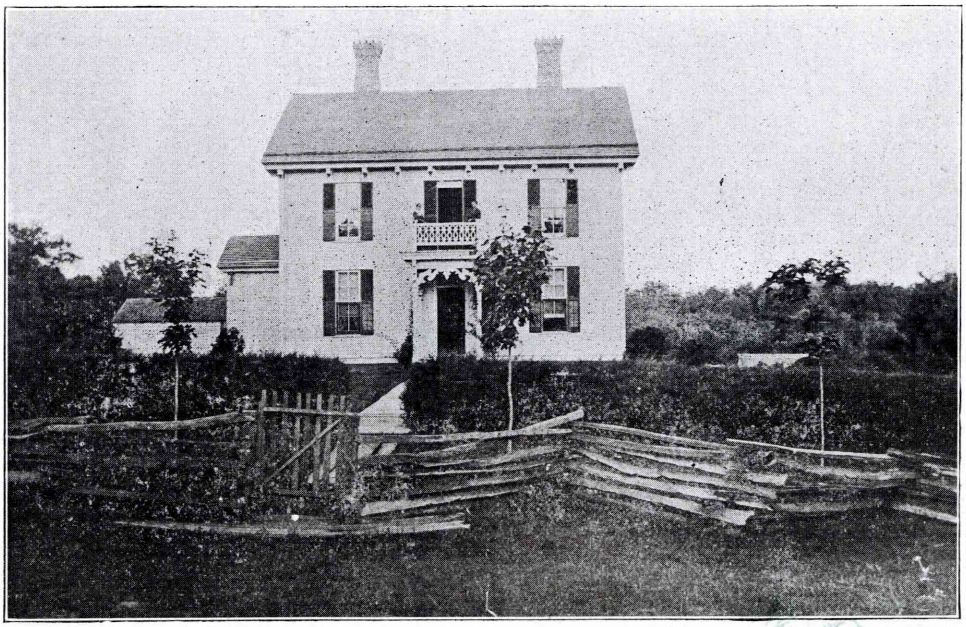
ville.

Other places in Pine Township which were meeting places for the early settlers, where religious meetings and patriotic rallies and celebrations were held, and where many of the boys and young men from Pine Township enlisted for service in the Civil War, were, Cherry Point, located on what is now known as the Zeigler farm in the southwest part of the township, on state road leading from Boswell to Williamsport. Another meeting place was "Possum Run" located on what is now known as the Lamb farm in the northwest corner of the township, on the same state road; and still another rallying place was "West Pine Church," located in the north part of the township, and one-half mile west of the Ade Way. This church is still standing and in a fair state of preservation, though it is no longer used for religious or public meetings.

There were school houses located at Cherry Point and Possum Run, but they have long since disappeared and their exact location is known only to the older inhabitants.

Another place at which great meetings, rallies and celebrations were held prior to, during, and for a time subsequent to the Civil War, was the Old Union Church, located one-half mile east and one-quarter south of West Pine, on the Ade Way, on the farm now owned by Roy Miller. It was built in the early 50's.

General Harrison's army crossed the southeast part of Pine Township on its march to Tippecanoe,and also on its return from that battle. An it is said that two of his men, wounded in the battle, died and were buried by the trail in the southeast corner of the township.



AN EARLY PINE TOWNSHIP HOME

History of Liberty Township

By JAMES M. HUNTER

THE history of Liberty Township in most respects must vary very little from all other parts of Warren County, and to give the chronology or biography relative to same would tire the reader. We are for this reason to confine our statements relative to the acts and the performances of our pioneer settlers mostly in general terms.

When they entered this territory or locality, they discovered Indian trails and no other definite lines of travel. The prairie on the western side of the township angled along the jutting timber line from southwesterly and northeasterly. Hence this line had been used by the Indians, and afterwards by General Harrison for his line of march toward the battle ground in Tippecanoe. This line of travel was extensively used afterwards by the earliest settlers, going to mills, markets and for timber supplies.

This trail came in just a short distance east of the southwest corner of the present township and farther north passed out over the east line of the same. The next road, which became important, was that which passed northwesterly from Williamsport.

The history of this township has to be confined entirely to civil procedures; hence there is very little to relate which might call for comment. The duties and requirements of the citizens at this early period of settlement were such as were peculiar to that age.

The families were bound together in their united strength with a will to build homes for themselves, regardless of any and all the inconveniences which then prevailed. The men folks prided themselves that no one should do more in any of their various callings in a certain given time than they did. The women folks, with the cares incident to the family, worked from early morning, often, until twelve at night with the spinning wheel, weaving loom or knitting, making clothes and mending for all of the family.

With all of this and more, they felt that they were then living in a period of vast improvement. They were better contented then than their grandchildren of this day. They were truly anxious to succeed, and the greater number did succeed financially and spiritually.

Organization of Liberty Township was

A LIBERTY TOWNSHIP COAL MINE

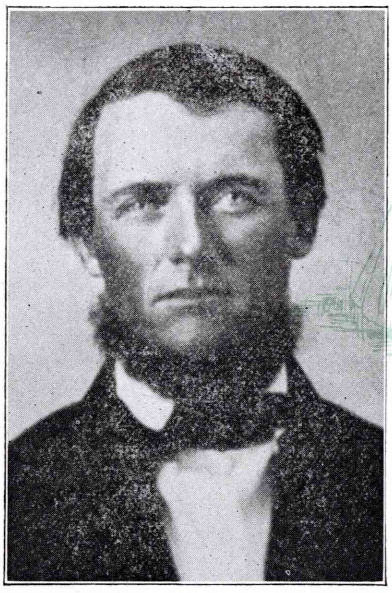
established in the months of March and December, 1843. It then included that part from Range line eight; was six miles wide and thirteen and one-half miles long, to the Illinois line. In 1850, a section six miles long was taken off the west part, forming the present Jordan Township.

This township being situated as it was, near Attica and Williamsport, both of which had soon become good market points for farm products for that day and age, created a strong sentiment for the pioneer settlement of this township.

To arrive at the fact of when this settlement began, we find from the Pre-emption Record of the land from the United States, it principally began about the year 1829 and continued on through the 30's and 40's and up to 1847. During this period of time the pioneer settlers had taken possession of their individual holdings.

Our transfer deed records show that these same people could almost invariably write their names. The majority were from Ohio and quite a lot more were originally from Kentucky. They formed a neighborly community from the first.

THE POT HOLES



JOHN P. HUNTER

They brought with them their axes, both the chopping kind and the broad-axes to dress the logs to a straight face, and the adz to fit up the corner joints of their buildings, etc. They brought with them mill-wrights, shoe makers, builders, blacksmiths, tanners, teachers and preachers, and their guns for their protection and the killing of deer and other wild game. The best of it was that they had already a full knowledge of the requirements of the pioneer and they made this as their starting point of action.

Up to the years 1850 to 1852, there were no tax levies for the support of public schools. From the start, they had formed and supported schools for those who wished to attend them, regardless of their ages. These schools were of short terms, principally during December, January and February. Most of the expense was borne by the parents' paying according to the number sent. They were a wide-awake, industrious and self-supporting community. Men, women and children all took an active part in the affairs of their homes.

From an early date, saw-mills, which in some instances ground corn, too, were established at different points along Big Pine Creek. The timber was very large and very closely grown at that time. These mills furnished lumber plentifully for many years and they were patronized for many miles away.

About the year 1840, Peter Christman erected a large flour and grist mill just above where Fall Creek empties into Pine Creek, and soon afterward this was managed by the late Nelson Burr until 1859, when he sold it to Lewis Hartsock. This was known and patronized for many years, as it was not only a good milling place, but it also furnished a good market for wheat and often was run at the busiest seasons of the year all day and also at night.

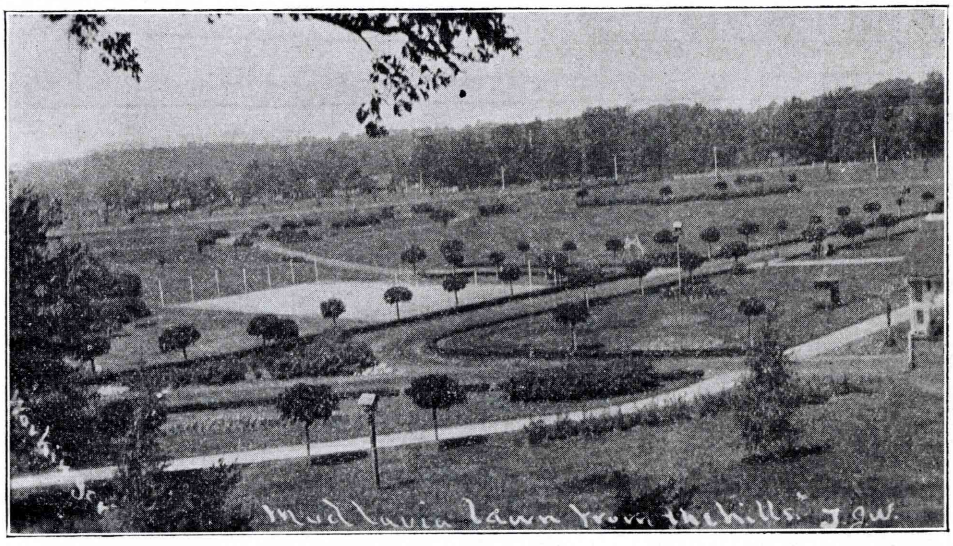
Coal was found along Fall Creek and Henry Keister at a very early date began mining coal at the place which afterward became known as the Luppold bank. Hence this township had many advantages from the start, its timber and milling advantages, coal for customers from the prairie and surrounding territory.

There was also a mill erected just above the mouth of Fall Creek and on the bank of it (near the Pot Holes), which carded wool into rolls and did other similar work, and for a short time was well patronized.

All these different enterprises, while they had done so much for the convenience and welfare of this community near and far, must at last pass from us.

The ultimate result came with the advent of the railroad in 1856, and steam power, and we now see this fine water power of Pine Creek without a dam across it. It now flows as undisturbed as our pioneer settlers found it. This creek will continue to flow and invite the generations to use it to their benefit.

Also that spirit of industry, neighborly feeling, civil and orderly mode of life of our ancestors, must continue on in our community to be our controlling example for us to emulate.



THE GROUNDS OF A ONCE FAMOUS SANITARIUM

History of Pike Township

By BERTHA FLEMING
(Mrs. Rae F.)

PIKE Township was located on November 6, 1827, and settled the same year. It was bounded on the east by Washington Township, on the south by the Wabash River, on the west by Steuben Township, and on the north by Jordan and Liberty Townships.

Andrew, Peter and David Fleming were the first settlers. In 1828, William Pugh and William Allen Crawford came. During the summer of 1829, Dr. D. D. Hall and James H. McIntosh became residents. During the year 1830, Caleb Frame, Samuel Frame, James Goodwine, David Shankland and John Jamison settled in the township. They were soon followed by Eli Woodworth, Zebulon Foster and Rev. Colbrath Hall, a Methodist minister.

In 1831, David Shankland erected a mill for the grinding of corn and sawing of lumber on Redwood Creek. About this time, William Pugh erected a corn and saw mill on Rock Creek. There was on need of flour mills at that date. Corn bread, hominy and fat pork were considered good enough for any occasion.

West Lebanon was located in 1830 by John G. Jamison, who with Eleazur Purviance and Andrew Fleming employed Perrin Kent, surveyor, and laid out Old Lebanon—not the present West Lebanon—sixty-four lots of the usual size. It was one of the first towns in the county to be laid off, but for many years was small, having less than fifteen families. It was an inland town and remote from any navigable stream.

Mr. Jamison had the first store, 1829-'30, with a stock of $800. He paid $10 for his first license. Other stores in the town were Thomas Van Meter, who sold liquor; Andrew Fleming, groceries. Later was Lyon Fleming & Co., and Nathan Horner, Lyon & Forshay, general stores; William Farnsworth, liquor; Cummings and Meeker, liquor, also blacksmiths and carpenters. In 1843 the town had so run down that there was not a store, according to Dr. Jackson Fleming. It was said that West Lebanon was monopolized by Flemings and "Dog Fennel."

In 1845-'46, Warren and Purviance brought a large stock of goods to town. Dr. J. Fleming, John W. Gearing, and J. M. Rhodifer soon followed and in 1853 the town had a population of 150 persons.

James Sinks was the first cabinet maker. After 1856, trains began to run regularly and through the influence of the Flemings, Briggses and Purviance, a station was obtained a mile north of town. Five acres of land was donated for a sidetrack and for station houses, and the sidetrack was to be graded along the town, which cost the citizens $224.00.

JAMES H. GOODWINE

John Ruark built the first house in the new town, 1855, and opened a shoe shop. Other residents were: Charles Last, Henry Last, James Stevens, George Carithers, Mr. Cheney, Elijah Fleming, John Ross, Cornelius Fleming, Jonas Lowe and others.

Cheney sold groceries; Cornelius Fleming, dry goods; Elijah Fleming was a blacksmith. Stevens second and Lowe third. George Isler sold goods in 1856. Dr. Richards was the first druggist. Mr. Cubberly had a general store. Spinnings and Anderson had the first hardware. Other early

business men were: John Prebble, dry goods and clothing; George Donnelly, drugs; Dr. A. C. Walker, drugs; C. S. Sanford, dry goods; William Bell, hardware; Harvey Bonebrake and Fleming Bros., dry goods.

There were no fences or roads, they just started in the direction they desired and traveled by marks on trees.

In 1886, a company was organized and incorporated with a capital of $6,000, to build a steam flouring mill. There were twenty-three stockholders: Thomas Crone, twenty shares; P. W. Fleming, ten shares; Cornelius Fleming, ten shares and others less. It was known as the West Lebanon Mill Company. The mill was a frame structure, two stories high, 40 x 50 feet on the ground and three runs of stone placed therein. The mill started out well, but was sold in two years to Bowers and Burline and was soon afterward destroyed by fire. Joe Tinkler had a grist mill early in the 70's. A large warehouse was built in 1857 by Jackson Fleming. It cost $2,500.

Ward and Cheeseman were manufacturers of buggies and wagons. A Mr. Bell also followed the trade, turning out between thirty and forty vehicles per year.

The new town was incorporated n 1869 as West Lebanon. In 1870-'72, when the new courthouse was built, West Lebanon applied for the location of the county seat. Her claims were so strong she succeeded in postponing the erection of the house a year or better.

The first newspaper was the "Lebanon Patriot," issued during the war. In 1840, the population was about fifteen families.

The old brick schoolhouse was built in 1867, and cost $6,000. It had four rooms. We now have a commissioned school that will compare favorably with any in the county.

In 1828, the Christian Church was organized and is one of the oldest in the county. The present church was built in 1869 and cost $4,000.

The present Methodist Church was built in 1862 and cost $4,500. Rev. Colbrath Hall was an early minister and perhaps no man ever a resident of the county has done more for the cause of religion than this venerable old man.

In 1828, about forty people settled here. They came in wagons, on horses, and on foot with their families and settled in Pike, mostly. A few went to Washington Township and a few settled in Steuben.

Pike Township has some natural scenery. Hanging Rock in the south part is on Redwood Creek and is a boundary line between Pike and Steuben Townships. Perpendicular embankments of sand-stone, forty or fifty feet high, covered with moss and ferns and topped with beautiful pine trees, cedar and other forest trees. Even over the summits of the bluffs, below which lie the rich deposits of stone and coal, is found a mixed soil which yields a satisfactory return to the agriculturist. The Barrens, although not barren in point of production, got its name many years ago. It was a place the Indians had burned off, so the wild animals would come to the open spaces where they could kill them.

The northern part of the township is a beautiful plat of prairie, well adapted to farming and grazing.

The central part has timber—oak, hickory and walnut. At one time West Lebanon had the county fair, and it was largely attended.

The township has a beautiful cemetery at West Lebanon—an old and new part. In the old, you find Revolutionary, 1812, and Black Hawk soldiers interred, besides the old pioneers of the county. Several who came in 1828 are buried there.

From an early record kept by two men who settled in this township in 1827 and 1828, we find at that time Indians could be seen almost any day. Redwood Creek at that time was so narrow you could step across it. And up the creek from the place where the iron bridge is now located crossing into Steuben, were two houses built over wells, so if attacked by Indians, they would not have to go without water.

On the Wood farm is a large flat rock showing a hollow place where the Indians ground corn. Just north of this rock on a hill, the old settlers had their deer trap. A deer path led across this hill over toward the spot where the old Barrens schoolhouse stood. Wild fruit was plentyful and wild turkeys had a roost just south and west of the cross roads south of town.

In the summer of 1834, there was an immigration of grey squirrels and for a time the county was alive with them. They destroyed the crops to the extent that whole families went out with clubs to drive them away. At this time the Whites learned from the Indians how to skin a squirrel—bite a hole through the hide and pull the hide each way. The job was done in less than two minutes.

About this time there was a neighborhood snake killing on Redwood, north of

the bridge; 106 huge rattlers were killed. Some of them put up a desperate fight and by their rattles showed they were old snakes. This same writer says he attended the funeral of a white man who lived on Redwood Creek (name of deceased not given) and there were more than twice as many Indians present as Whites.

On this same creek was a place known as Eagle's nest and it was said that all the eagles in the county congregated there.

There was a small cave on Redwood. In 1829, several Indians spent the winter there. Later the same cave was used by some horse thieves to hide their stolen horses as they moved them enroute northwest.

The Maines Mill was also along this creek, where the Barrens people took their corn to be ground as early as 1830.

Another story of Redwood was, that at one time an Indian woman appeared at the home of an early settler at 5 o'clock in the morning with two children. She came to the door and pushed them in the settler's cabin and disappeared. The settler was very much worried about this, but decided it would be best to wait. Surely someone would come for the children. He stayed at the house three days, waiting. Finally the mother appeared at dark and left with her children, without a sign of gratitude or thanks to the settler. Later an Indian chief told the white settler that the woman had been up on Kickapoo to see her folks.

This record says, "Mrs. William Allen Crawford walked four miles over the hills, through mud and water, with a basket of eggs to West Lebanon and she sold them for the sum of three cents per dozen and was well pleased over the sale!" They bought their goods this way. A yard of calico was worth so much butter. A deer skin was worth so much sugar or coffee. An axe was worth so many bushels of potatoes. Everyone made their own cloth and wore home-made shoes. If a man of family expected to have shoes for his family for winter, he would have to work by candle light through the summer months to make them. It was nothing unusual to see the settlers and their families burning brush at night.

In 1828, Dr. Buel arrived with the emigrants. He traveled horseback, picking his way through swamps with blazed trees for his guide and an old Indian trail for his road. He manufactured his own medicine—calomel, jalap, ipecac, Dover's powders, Peruvian bark, cherry bark, whiskey and pills as big as peas. He vomited, purged and bled his patients. After weeks of burning, shaking fever, he pulled his patients through; a yellow bilious looking wreck, a mere skeleton. Milk-sick fever was very common and many settlers died from the disease.

Another event worthy of mention was the falling stars of November 12, 1833. The writer said the people were filled with awe. Some were frightened and prayed, believing that the end of the world was here. The heavens were literally filled with blazing meteors, darting about in every direction, presenting a sublime and terribly grand spectacle. Many thought the Day of Jurgment had come and serious consequences resulted. Some, according to the newspapers, fainted and fell to the earth. Others became insane and a few sickly and nervous individuals died of fright.

From Private Records. N. B. E. N. and C.

Another prank of nature was the "Total Eclipse." Many eclipses have passed and gone and some total ones in other localities, but it has proven that only one total eclipse of the sun in this township has happened in this last century. That was during the summer, and in oats cutting time, of 1870. It became totally dark in mid-day, the chickens went to roost the same as at night and many people thought the world had surely come to an end. Few people smoked glasses to see it, and many called prayer meetings, thinking the hour of the Lord was at hand.

The purpose of this sketch is to impress upon the reader the changes that have occurred during the last century, which has seen a tractless wilderness changed into a highly developed community by the labors and exertions of our forefathers.

History of Medina Township

1825-1927

Compiled with Original Material, Gathered Facts, and Traditional Stories

By MRS. ROBERT B. ARVIDSON

MEDINA Township was named for a girl whose people were influential in the early days of the township and county. This girl lived in the township in 1827 and her people helped make the first division of the townships. On the 6th of November, 1827, Warren County was divided into townships, Medina Township at that time being bounded on the east by Tippecanoe County, on the south by the Wabash, on the west by Warren Township, and on the north by the north line of Township 24 north. The southern tier of townships of the present Benton County (Township 24 north) was then a part of Warren County. In May, 1830, a re-arrangement of township boundaries took place, and Medina Township began on the Wabash where the eastern boundary of Warren Township intersects the same; thence to the line dividing Township 22 and 23; thence west to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8; thence north to the county line; thence east to the northeast boundary corner of the county; thence south to the Wabash; thence to the place of beginning. A few months later all of Medina Township in Township 22, Range 7, was attached to Warren Township. Numerous changes were made in the boundaries of the township from time to time, which gave the township its present shape as the northeast township in the county.

It is a well known fact that all of this part of the country was once inhabited by a semi-barbarous people called Mound Builders. They were an agricultural people, wove cloth from bark and reeds, and erected huge stone and earthen structures of various forms. Some of these mounds have been found in Medina. Years before the appearance of the white race, the Red Man or Indian came from afar. Who they were or why they came here is unknown. The Indians lived here in happiness for many years, until the White Man came to settle in this new-found land.

Onward, ever onward they came
Led by the voice of conscience dear,
With sturdy strength and hearts aglow
And a steadfast faith that knew no fear.

Settlement began in this township as early as 1825. James A. Johnston and William Mace entered land on October 24, 1825. The next entry was made by Thomas Bowyer on November, 3, 1825, and on the same day Edward Moore entered land west of the Bowyer land. This land entered by these pioneers was located about one mile west of the Tippecanoe County County line and one and one-half miles

SARAH MORRISON MAGEE

Settled in Medina Township in 1829

south of the Lafayette and Pine Village road, near where Armstrong Chapel now stands. After these men had entered the land at the land office at Crawfordsville, they returned to their homes in Ohio, and brought back with them their families in the year of 1826. Later, John Anderson, Jeremiah and George Davis, Horatio Bailey, Jeremiah Foster, Thomas Dawson, Aaron Stevenson, Josiah Magee, James Bedle, John and Samuel Stanley and John Reed

came to this township. Most of these men lived in the township for many years as honored and respected citizens, while others moved away to new homes.

These early settlers who came from Ohio, other states east, and neighboring older counties, sought the timber for many reasons. They had been reared in a timbered country and thought they could endure the cold winter where wood was abundant and springs of excellent water came from the ground, rather than to live in an exposed situation on the prairie. Some of these settlers had no money, others had just enough to pay the entry price for their land, while others had considerable means. However, money was very scarce, and folks had often to exchange commodities with their neighbors to supply the necessities of life. All the people in this new country were friendly and the latch string hung out for everybody. There was many a pleasant scene of early home and community life. All the neighbors helped each other in their homely tasks, and when these tasks were finished work was changed to fun when all the large and small folks enjoyed music and games together. Too much cannot be said in honor of the hardy pioneers who left comfortable homes elsewhere and endured all the trials, dangers, and hardships of frontier life for the benefit of their posterity. History is almost silent as to the details of their sufferings, and what we know of them is principally by tradition. In many instances they occupy unknown and unmarked graves under the soil which now produces the sustenance of the nation. The story of their trials and sufferings will never be known except in answer to the prayer of the poet who said:

O for a voice to speak
One word that is unspoken
O for a hand to break
One seal that is unbroken.

These were the people who subdued the wilderness, contended with the wild beasts and wilder men, and established civilization, building churches and schools, and preparing the way for happiness and prosperity of future generations.

The first church in the township and county was built west of the present chapel at Armstrong in 1826, and was called the Bowyer Meeting House. The first pastor of this old log church was Hacaliah Vredenburg, and he lived about one quarter mile south of the church. The Bowyer, Moore, Johnston, Foster, Dougherty, Ritenour, and other families were the early pioneers of the Methodists and lived near where the church stood. This church fronted to the south, the old roadway being east and north of the church, following on to the northwest part of the township. There was an old cast-iron stove in this church that was used in connection with the fireplace in cold weather, and it is said that Thomas Bowyer gave the last dollar he had to help pay for the stove. This was considered quite a gift, as money was very scarce in those times. The present church was built in 1851, and was named for James Armstrong, a circuit rider, who was presiding elder in the district that included most of the state north of Terre Haute. In a copy of the Lafayette "Morning Journal" dated January 6, 1873, we find this

GEORGE WOLFER

Settled in Medina Township in 1829

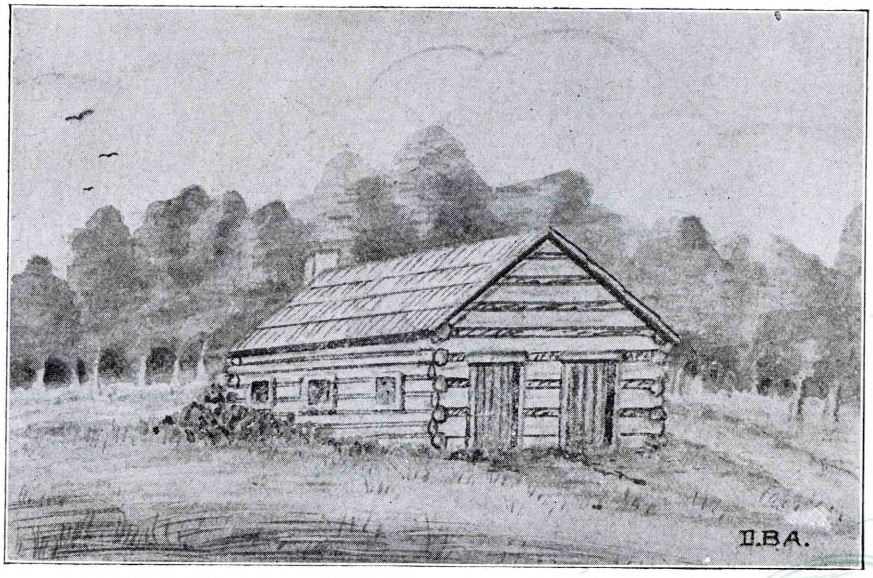
item—"The country churches are putting on city church airs. A fine cabinet organ was yesterday shipped to Armstrong Chapel near Milford." The one hundredth anniversary of the building of the log church was celebrated in 1926, and the chapel built in 1851 still stands today on that historic spot.

The first United Brethren minister, Rev. John Dunham, came into the vicinity of what is now Green Hill in the autumn of 1828. A few families gathered at the cabin

of William Bailey to listen to this typical pioneer circuit rider. He immediately formed a class of the Bailey, Davis, Green, Cook, Anderson, Magee, Talbot and other families. Their church was built in the forties, and was used until the Seminary building was erected south and west of it in 1869. The Upper Wabash Conference of the United Brethren Church had this building erected in the grove at the south edge of what was then Milford. This was a beautiful location for the large two-storied brick structure; the upper story was a chapel and the lower story was divided into class rooms. Rev. Stimpson was the first principal of eighty students and this was in many respects a school superior to any other school of its kind in the county. The institution bore the charter name of Green Hill Seminary, and there were more resident ministers here at that time than in any other town in the county. But the attendance of the school gradually decreased when there came the tendency to discard strict sectarian limits and unite minds and hearts on the broad brotherly basis of universal Christianity. The building was later used for a public township school until it was burned to the ground in February, 1920.

There was a school established in the vicinity of Milford as early as 1829. As the country became settled, more schools were needed. After the crops were gathered in the fall, every boy and girl was getting ready for the winter school in the new log school house. These houses were heated with fireplaces, the windows were of greased paper, and the benches were hewed out of split logs. How stately the school master looked, with whip in hand hearing the little ones say their ABC's and showing the older ones how to cipher! Later, better schools were built, and in 1877 we find a school at Pond Grove, one south of the W. C. Taylor farm, one on the northwest corner of the F. E. Frazier farm, the Clawson school, one near the Fletcher Morgan farm, and a building one-half mile south of the Edwin Magee farm. Still later, there were school buildings on the James Wagner, A. W. Gephart, Samuel Foster farms and others. The school buildings on the B. F. Gephart and Chas. Schwamberger farms were built in 1910. After this, great strides were made along educational lines, and it became necessary to consolidate the schools of the township, the older children are now transferred to the high schools outside of the township, while the grade children attend school in the new building, built in 1921 on the site of the old Seminary grounds at Gree Hill.

The little town of Green Hill is situated on the left bank of Little Pine Creek, and was laid out in 1832, by William Bailey and the platting was completed in 1835. The town was first named for a town in



ARMSTRONG CHAPEL, 1826

Delaware—Milford. Nathan H. Biddlecome was the first postmaster and Dr. Poole was the first resident physician, after whom the first postoffice was named—Poolesville. In the town there was also Joseph Gray, a shoemaker; Joseph Thompson, a tavern-keeper; John Ward, blacksmith; Stephen Moore, wagon-maker; Abraham Timmons, and Jonathan Bailey, cabinet makers; John Cowgill, who conducted a tannery; William Jones, a tailor; Marshall Milford. a store keeper, and others. Newton Morgan, who lived a short distance north of the village, opened his store in 1838, and, until his death in 1857, was the principal business man in the northeastern part of the county and had amassed quite a fortune. Henry Foster conducted a store in the forties and John Dougherty conducted stores after Morgan's death. Other later storekeepers were Mr. Feigle, J. W. Franklin and others. John and Zed Lewis burned brick early. Elijah Holloway made chairs, commencing before 1845. Among the later physicians were Drs. Moore, Vick, and Gray. Horatio

MRS. WILLIAM HOCK
and son, John Q.

and William Bailey conducted an old fashioned saw mill in 1835-1836, operated by water power on Little Pine, and this mill furnished lumber for all the early houses. Thompson's stone quarry was also located near this town. In 1869 the name of Milford was changed to Green Hill, largely through the influence of the United Brethren people.

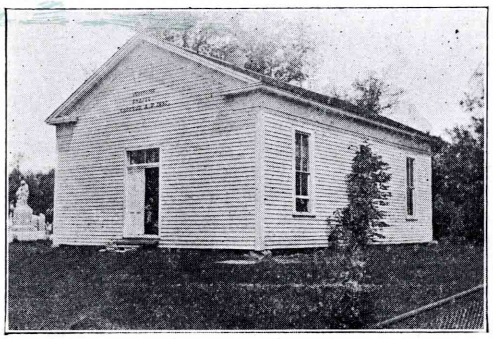
The north and northwestern portion of Medina is a gentle sloping prairie. The

WILLIAM HOCK
and daughter, Dora

southern part is hilly and cut with ridges and gorges. The northeastern part, near the line of Benton County, is level and marshy and is known as Pond Grove. Careful drainage has rendered this land productive, however, save in excessively wet seasons. The chapel at Pond Grove has been moved away and a beautiful cemetery is located there. Also there are two other beautiful cemeteries in the township, the one at Armstrong and the Davis Cemetery, west of Green Hill. The soil in the southeastern part of the township is a clay loam and is very productive. Little Pine Creek and its tributaries furnish very good drainage and stock water. Kickapoo Creek also rises in Medina, and at a convenient distance beneath the surface of the soil plenty of living water is found. Although the surface of this township is varied, yet in the greater portion abound choice farming lands, which were settled and improved at an early date. The enterprise and thrift of the citizens is apparent in buildings, fences, and fine stock.

General William Henry Harrison and his army passed through Medina on their march to Battle Ground, where the bloody battle

of Tippencanoe was fought, November 7, 1811. Several men living in the country after that time were with the army on its marches and at the battle, and they were able to find traces of several encampments when the country was settled. There is a warm place in the heart of every patriotic American citizen for each of the boys in blue, who nobly fought and suffered untold hardships, in order that the Union might be preserved. There is also a feeling of deep gratitude toward the boys in the recent World War, and many young men in the township were proud to render their services that there might be more peace in the world. The former home of General George D. Wagner, a gallant soldier in the Civil War, is located in the northwestern part of the township. The body of the general now rests in Armstrong Cemetery. We are told that he was one of the most able generals to serve in the war, that he able generals to serve in the war and that he was the hero of nineteen battles. The story of his life has easily made him a hero in the minds and hearts of the people of Medina Township.



ARMSTRONG CHAPEL, 1851

History of Adams Township

ADAMS Township, one of the northern tier of counties, was first a part of Medina Township. In 1848, the Township as it now exists was located and named for John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States. It is probable that the first settlers arrived in the township in about the year 1829.

Like many other townships in this part of Indiana, Adams Township is blessed with valuable natural resources. Her soil is to a large extent black loam and exceedingly fertile. As a result many fine farm houses have been built within her borders. With prosperity in agriculture has come a fine type of citizenship. Almost all of Adams Township's inhabitants are native born American and the foreign born who have settled in the township have come from those countries which produce fine types of American citizens.

Pine Village is the only town and post office in the township. It is located on the Chicago, Attica and Southern Railroad and is a growing and progressive community. Several churches are located in the town and the new consolidated grade and high school which is situated at the eastern edge of the town is one of the best schools in the county.

A description of Adams Township is of course almost a repetition of the history of other Warren County townships. She boasts of a fine, progressive type of citizenship that has always been loyal to the best interests of the community, state and nation.

History of Warren Township

By MRS. WM. BADER

WARREN Township is located in the eastern part of Warren County. Triangular in shape, the Wabash River forms almost all the eastern and southern boundary.

It contains about 64 square miles. The river frontage, heavily wooded land abounding in wild fur-bearing animals, fine springs, creeks and smaller streams of running water, made of it an ideal place for the early settlers as well as a hunting ground and stronghold for the Indians.

Indian Tribes

The great Pottawattomies lived along the Wabash in the upper part of the township and the Kickapoos along Kickapoo Creek.

First Battlefield

Here, on Kickapoo soil, is where our first Warren County history, in action, begins. Some of General Scott's men under Gen. Hardin, fought the Indians. Six Indian warriors were killed and 52 taken prisoners June 1, 1791. It took place on the right hand side of the river road, going west just beyond the railroad crossing, on the Bob Milligan farm.

Settlements

Warren Township has the distinction of having the first white settlement in the county. Zachariah Cicot, who was born here of French and Indian parentage, had been raised and educated at Vincennes. In 1800 he returned here and began raising horses and trading in furs. All the furs of the northwest up to Lake Michigan and on north were brought down this Indian trail and traded to Cicot for whiskey, horses and merchandise. He took the furs down the river to New Orleans. This became a very profitable business.

In 1817, Cicott built a log house, near the crest of the hill at the right hand side going north, after crossing the river bridge. This in time became a great rendezvous for land speculatiors, settlers and travelers. This log house remained standing until some thirty years ago, when it was torn down and the logs used as bridge timbers on the gravel road.

Cicot Reservation

There were 640 acres in the "Cicot Reservation." It was given to Perig, a Pottawattomie chieftan, who was Cicot's father-in-law. He gave it to his grandson, who in turn sold it to Cicot, his father. Both he and his wife died here and were buried in the Independence cemetery.

Independence

In 1832, Cicott laid out the town of Independence on this reserve, taking in his house and springs. Perrin Kent surveyed it and platted 91 lots, giving the streets such names as Marion, Warren, Clay, Washington, Main, Liberty, Water, Second, Third and Fourth streets. A second addition was made later. Settlers came rapidly. The first frame building was put up in 1832 by David Moffit; he manufactured men's hats, trapped and hunted. Dr. Lyon was here. In 1833, Jacob Hanes opened a grocery store. James Hemphill began merchandising in 1835. The first brick house was built in 1834-1835 by William Farmer, who burned brick. Farms had been cleared, hogs and sheep were raised, pork packing became a good industry. Pork, grain, etc., were shipped to New Orleans on flat boats. The river was a scene of rafts, flat-boats and steamers, day in and day out.

From 1835 to 1845, Independence was one of the best trading points along the Wabash river. A carding mill, flour mill, corn-cracker, tanyard, shoe-making, clay pottery and distillery were among the industries. In 1842, the population was about 400. The first newspaper, "The Wabash Register," was printed here by Enos Canutt in 1844. In later years this became the Warren Republican at Williamsport.

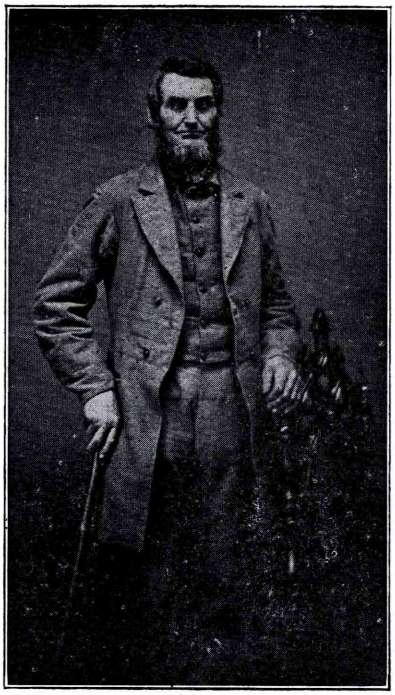
The old Indian trail, running north, was to become a planked road. New saw mills were built, and the work began. Only a few miles were finished. A toll-house was built and travelers paid toll. Later, the road was graveled and toll collected; the toll-house stood where Mrs. Whistler now lives.

The pioneers learned that the rich prairie land was good farm land and many began to push out from the broken, wooded land. Other settlements grew up, railroads took away the river traffic; but none came to Independence, so she lost her grip on the trade. A ferry boat gave transportation across the river to the railroad at Inde-

pendence, while a covered bridge across Big Pine Creek and the river afforded a means of reaching the southern part of the township.

Churches

The early settlers, who came to make this their home, brought their families and their relgion. "Meeting" was held in the log-cabin homes, the circuit rider preacher traveling on horseback from home to home. Later, the people gathered in the schoolhouse on the Sabbath Day. Then came the log church. One among the first church buildings in the county, was erected in Independence about 1842. Here the United Brethren and Methodists organized. In later years, Rev. Covey built the Baptist church.



DAVID MOFFITT

Located in Independence in 1832, erected first frame house in town and began the manufacture of hats

Later the Cambellites bought the building. Today the United Brethren have a nice modern building, where regular services are held. The Old Bethel Church served a congregation in the western part of the township for many years. In later years, it gave way to the Winthrop church. Here there are regular church services by the Cambellite Christian Church. The town of Winthrop is located along the old C. & E. I. railroad, which was built in 1883. Today it is known by the name of the Chicago, Attica and Southern.

Schools

The children of the pioneers must be taught "The Three R's--Reading, Riting and 'Rithmetic. The first schools were subscription schools. In 1828, the School Section near Independence was advertised for sale. The money from this land helped provide buildings and pay teachers. A school was established in Independence in 1828. Soon country log schoolhouses were built. The first reading book was the New Testament. The ability to read, write and "cipher" constituted the full requirements of the teacher in those days. All teachers were not poorly trained, however; Perrin Kent was one of the exceptions.

Soon other school funds were provided and at last, in 1850, there were "Free Schools," and the school system continued to improve—better houses, better trained teachers, and better equipment. Warren Township had 12 schools. Today the spirit of centralization continues to grow and some of the schools have been closed and transporation of pupils provided.

County Seat

Soon after the county was organized, the legislature appointed a committee to select, and later approved the site for a county seat. This location was on the east fraction of the south quarter of Section 31, Township 22, north of Range 7 west. This lies directly northwest across the Wabash from the town of Attica, on what is now the Bob Milligan farm.

George Hollingworth and Enoch Farmer made certain concessions. Perrin Kent, surveyor, and Luther Tillotson laid out the town of Warrenton. Seven full blocks of eight lots each and a public square of one and eight-tenth acres, and four half blocks, each containing four lots.

In August 1828, the Board sold a portion of the lot at auction, price $10.00 to $20.00. The following January the Legislature ordered the county seat changed to Williamsport, where better concessions were made. So Warren Township had a town where no house was ever built. The land reverted back to the owners and the purchasers of lots were reimbursed.—Taken from "Past and Present of Fountain and Warren County," by Thomas A. Clifton—1913.

Soldiers

Warren Township has borne its part in the protection of our beloved country, as the 58 markers in our cemeteries bear silent testimony, located as follows:

Independence cemetery—One 1812 soldier; 2 Mexican War soldiers: 2 Regular Army soldiers; 44 G. A. R. soldiers; one Scout, Z. Cicot.

James cemetery—Five G. A. R. soldiers.

Kickapoo cemetery—One G. A. R. soldiers.

Bethel cemetery—One G. A. R. soldier.

Would our history be complete; should we fail to do honor to their memory? The grave of the lone scout, Zachariah Cicott, has no marker, no memorial fitting to the memory of the first white settler in Warren County. Should this Centennial bring this tribute to his memory, it would be fitting. This cemetery ground had never had the virgin sod turned. The wild growth of the early days was still rooted in the soil, making an ill looking tribute to those pioneers who rest there.

In 1921, a Cemetery Association was organized, which has beautified the old burying ground so that today it makes a fitting resting place for those heroic men and women who are buried there.

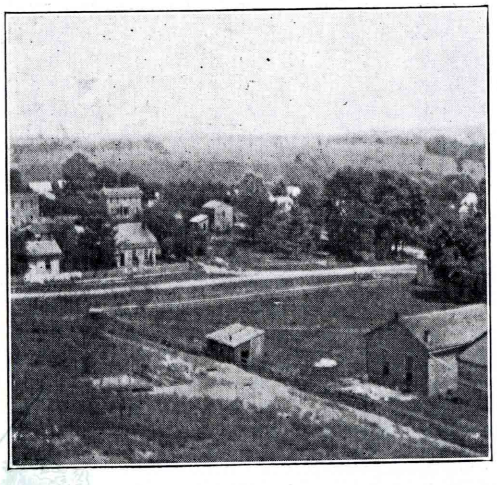
The old settlers interred there are: Peter Hickman, Clem Jones, Noble Pritchet, W. Railsback. J. N. Rhode, Rodger Adams, David Bell.

History of Washington Township

By MRS. LOTTIE BILLINGS

IN JANUARY of 1829, the act was approved re-locating the county seat from Warrenton to Williamsport. One provision of the act was that men who had purchased lots in Warrenton should be permitted to transfer their claim to lots similarly situated in the new county seat.

In November, 1828, William Harrison, owner and proprietor, employed Perrin Kent, surveyor, and laid out Williamsport. Four blocks of eight lots were laid out, the streets extending back from the river, being Water, Second and Third, while in the center extending southwest and northwest, was Main, and on the northeast, Warren. The town is said to have been named for the owner, William Harrison, by annexing "port" to the given name in the possessive case—William's port, or Williamsport.



WHEN "OLD TOWN" FLOURISHED

The high banks approaching close to the river, made it a place of easy access at all stages of water, and no doubt this natural landing place for boats occasioned the early settlement of the town. It was also a point of great natural beauty, so recognized by the earliest settlers and described by Sanford Cox, a school master of 1828, as follows: "The natural scenery around the town of Williamsport is romantic and beautiful, well worthy the pencil of the painter or the pen of a poet. A range of hills surrounded the original town, on the north and west, crowned with amphitheatre ranges of trees, whose tops gradually rose above each other in such regular gradations, that in the springtime, when robed in green, or when attired in their variegated hues of autumn, they reminded one of a good, comely mother, surrounded with her bevy of lovely daughters, bedecked with green, scarlet or yellow, according to the age, taste or caprice of the wearer. A few clumps of tall evergreen pines are intermixed with these trees, along the steep cliffs that overhang the south bank of Fall Branch, a small stream that meanders

through a narrow and fertile valley, which lies on the north side of town. This little stream takes its name from a cataract where its pellucid waters are precipitated over falls some eighty or one hundred feet high, into a deep chasm, resembling the deep, narrow bed of the Niagara river, which is born of the most stupendous and sublime cataract in the world. Near the falls is a deep chasm, or fissure in the earth, produced no doubt by an earthquake or some great convulsion of nature, along which pedestrians can walk single file from the top of the hill through this subterranean passage to the foot of the falls. The interest of this little Niagara is greatly enhanced during Spring and Winter freshets, when the accumulated waters of Fall Branch leap and thunder over the rocks, a few hundred yards, until it is lost in the placid bosom of the Wabash river, whic hrolls its broad clear current along the eastern margin of the town. About a half mile below the town, surrounded by a broken and romantic landscape, is a large mineral spring, whose chalybeate waters are but little inferior to the celebrated artesian well at Lafayette."

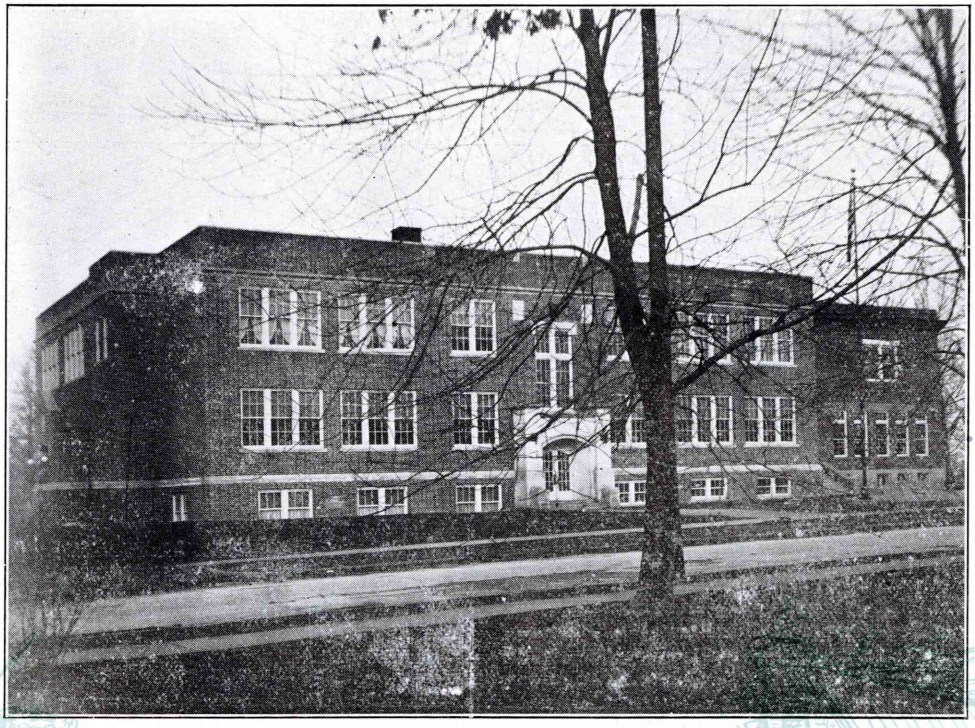
The first addition to the town was laid out by Thomas Gilbert, owner, in July, 1829, at which time four blocks of eight lots each and one-half block of four lots, were laid out on the southwest side of the original plat along the Wabash River. Early in August, 1829, Isaac Rains, County agent laid out the celebrated West Addition to the town, on land that had been donated by William Harrison. Twelve blocks of eight lots each, including a public square were surveyed northwest of the original plat, and back farther from the river. This afterwards became the business portion of the town, the stores and other business houses being mostly on the southeast side of the square and along Main street.

Isaac Martin sold the first dry goods in Williamsport. His stock of goods was worth about $600. William Harrison kept a tavern, and in addition to liquor sold from a small stock of groceries. Wililam Search was probably the next resident and he kept a boarding house. There were not more than a half dozen families in town in 1829. If any others came, one must have been James Cunningham, who officiated in a multiplicity of county transactions, and was a sort of a sun around which the lesser satellites revolved. He constructed his own flatboats, bought enough corn to load them and then sent them down the river to New Orleans, where usually the boat and cargo were sold. Dr. J. H. Buell was the first resident physician. By 1831, several were selling liquors and "foreign and domestic"

STREET SCENE IN WILLIAMSPORT IN 1886

groceries. It was an almost every-day-sight to see Indians passing through the town and stopping at the liquor shops for whiskey, tobacco, etc. It was a common sight to see deer feeding in herds near town. William Harrison conducted the first horse ferry boat, which was operated by Israel Canby, he being kept busy transferring teams of new esttlers across the river. A few hogs were bought and after being packed were shipped down the river, usually on flatboats, but often on freight or keel-boats or barges. Grain had begun to find a steady market. Money was scarce. Merchants received but little, and were generally obliged to take some farm production for goods. The productions were then shipped to distant markets, and the proceeds were used in replenishing the supply of goods. Commercial transactions were affected by exchanges, and even balances were left for time to settle in the same manner. Williamsport was a thriving little town of about twenty five families.

The date when the first post office was established cannot be definitely ascertained, but was prior to 1836, as at that time G. W. King was handling the mails of Uncle Sam. Morris Watkins began making wagons about this time, and Francis M. Dowler conducted a cabinet shop, where many chairs were manufactured. Aaron Stephenson was manufacturing chairs as early as 1837. In 1838, he was paid $18 for two dozen chairs for the court house. The heaviest stock of goods ran up to nearly $4000.00. In 1840, the town had an estimated population of about 250, which by 1850 had grown to 350. In 1847, the canal boats had begun to run on the other side of the river and while the buyers lived in Williamsport and in many instances bought grain there, the warehouses were in Attica and other places on the canal, and the trade of Williamsport was much smaller in comparison than any other place on the canal which had the great advantage of easy shipment. In 1848, the citizens began talking of a sidecut canal. It took three years of clever planning and donations amounting to about $16,000, the cost of digging the cut and the construction. When it was finished, Williamsport received the greatest "boom" in all her history. At



WILLIAMSPORT-WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

this period it was known as the "Side Cut City." It was very prosperous, its trade coming from as far north as the Kankakee River, and from far over the fertile prairies of Iillinois. In March, 1854, steps were taken to incorporate the town. The question was submitted to the voters as required by law, and out of a total of fifty-two votes received forty-two were for incorporation.

The "Wabash Commercial" established in 1848 by Enos Canutt, assisted much in placing Williamsport among the list of important commercial centers of Western Indiana.

In June, 1853, the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad through Warren County was surveyed. It was not until 1856 that regular trains began running across the county, and soon after this, the old side-cut canal began to decline in business.

William Kent laid out the first lots in the new town soon after the railroad was finished. Gradually the business interests were transferred to the new town, the "new" growing up at the expense of the "old."

THE OLD STONE HOUSE, WILLIAMSPORT
Erected by John V. R High, Sr., in 1853

Zachariah Cicot

J. Wesley Whickcar in Indiana Magazine of History

AS THE English Army, under command of Cornwallis, marched captive between the lines of the American soldiers on one side and French soldiers on the other side, at Yorktown, Virginia, October 19, 1781, there was born near the Big Springs in the town of Independence, Warren County, Indiana, a child. The father of this child was a French Canadian, a trapper and fur dealer at Post Ouatenon. His name was Cicot. The mother of this child was a full-blood Pottawattomie Indian, the daughter and only child of a respected chief of the tribe. The child was christened Zachariah Cicot. After his marriage to the Indian Maiden the elder Cicot chose to live with the tribe of his wife and her father. The birth of the child was welcome news in the Indian camp, for some day he would be the chief of the tribe. The elder Cicot was adopted into the tribe. He hunted and fished with the Indians and accepted their habits and dress. He loved his wife and her people and was proud of his first-born child. He was happy and content with his life on the Wabash and the red men of the forest. The child grew apace with the red children of the tribe, and as he grew into boyhood he became an expert with the bow and arrow, and with his father's rifle he was the best marksman in the tribe. He was at home in the waters of the Wabash river and could paddle a boat, could swim and dive like a fish or water fowl, and he liked the water. He grew very fast with almost perfect form, and with the natural and wild life of the river and the woods, he was fully developed at the age of 16.

In the spring of 1793 his father took him to old Vincennes and placed him in care of the priest to be tutored in the ways, arts, and religion of his father's people. He was studious and soon learned to read and write. In three years he had mastered all the branches taught in the schools at Vincennes, and during those three years he had taken several journeys south to New Orleans with the priest and became acquainted with the Seminoles, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Chocktaws of the South and the French in New Orleans. They were three eventful years, a great and beneficial experience in his life. In the spring of 1797 he returned to his parents and the Indian tribe at Independence. The next year, 1798, his father died leaving five children, Zachariah the eldest. Without complaint he assisted his mother in rearing the four younger children. In the year 1800 he began raising horses. He was then 19 years of age. He soon had a small herd of good riding horses and some cattle and started on his career as an Indian trader, trading horses for furs and converting the furs into cash, and by this means, Zachariah Cicot mounted the Pottawattomie and Kickapoo tribes. The Miami was a better warrior than either of these tribes, but he was a man of the woods and did not take to the horse. This was his undoing and for the reason that they were mounted, the Pottawattomie and Kickapoo (though they were inferior in every way to the Miami) were able to and did encroach upon their hunting grounds. For six years he continued his vocation as a trader undisturbed.

In the autumn of 1807, Tecumseh and the Prophet with a few Shawnee warriors, held a conference beneath the spreading branches of a magnificent oak, which stood within the corporation limits of Attica (this tree was cut down in 1866). In this council it was agreed that the Shawnees could locate at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river and have a hunting ground of their own over the territory drained by Shawnee creek and north to the Wabash River, and east to the mouth of the Tippecanoe then up the Tippecanoe. All the land south of the Wabash River was Miami territory, and all that part of the hunting ground granted near Cicot's trading post was Miami territory.

Zachariah Cicot attended this council, listened to all the discussions and took an active and earnest part in them. He knew Tecumseh and the Prophet and did not like either of them, and he did not like the Shawnees and was bitterly opposed to letting them have grounds upon which they might hunt. He was opposed to their coming to this territory. He believed Tecumseh to be nothing more than a hired representative of the British and a troublemaker, and he had no better opinion of the Prophet, whom he considered a religious fanatic. He frankly told the Indians in the convention his opinion of them. He did not want the Shawnees across the Wabash from his trad-

ing post. He was not fond of the Miamis, but he much preferred them to the Shawnees.

His grandfather was yet living and chief of his tribe, and his grandfather thought the three years at Vincennes and his knowledge of the white man's learning had been the undoing of Cicot, before this meeting, and now he knew it. The old chief favored the coming of Tecumseh and the Prophet and the Shawnees and his tribe, and all his family sympathized with the chief. While Cicot was alone in his immediate tribe, there were among the Pottawattomie, Kickapoos, Miamis, and the Delawares some who believed as Cicot believed and said so, but they were a hopeless minority.

The great chief and sachem of the Pottawattomie, Aniquiba, was the father of Topenbee and his sister Kaukeema. After the death of Aniquiba for nearly half a century, Topenbee was principal chief and sachem of all the tribes of the Pottawattomie. Kaukeema had married a French trader by the name of William Burnett, and by him had raised a large family of children, and they were all anxious to join and become a part of Tecumseh's confederacy. In accordance with the long fixed custom of the Pottawattomies, Zachariah Cicot would, at the death of his mother's father, become the chief of his tribe; but he was so determined in his objections to the Shawnees and was so pronounced in his denunciation of Tecumseh and the Prophet and their scheme of confederation, that after the conclusion of the conference beneath the great spreading branches of the Council Oak in Attica, his mother's father passed the chieftainship over his head and announced that the younger brother, George Cicot, would become chief at his death. At the conclusion of the council, in the presence of the chiefs of all the tribes, with great ceremony George Cicot was declared the successor of his mother's father as chief of the tribe. Soon after his treaty, the old chief died, and George Cicott became a chief of the tribe of Pottawattomie, and with equal ceremony, Zachariah Cicot, at this council was banished from all the tribes in the Wabash Valley; denounced as a white dog; traitor to the red men; and a coward. Zachariah Cicot spent that winter in Independence with his mother. His life was in danger, and in teh spring of 1808 he went south and spent a year or more with the various tribes of southern Indians. He warned them against Tecumseh and the Prophet and the danger of becoming a party to the Shawnee confederation. He was now 27 years of age, possessing the grace and bearing of an Indian with the suave and artistic demeanor of a French gentleman. He stood full six feet in height; weighed one hundred and ninety pounds; had a dark swarthy complexion; keen black eyes; was quick and wiry and very strong for his weight; skilled in the hunt; enduring in the chase; acquainted with the stealth of the redmen's woodcraft; brave and possessed of an iron constitution. Tecumseh viewed him as a dangerous enemy; and Governor Harrison considered him a true American, a faithful friend, and a valuable scout, and soon learned of his actions and attitude at the Indian council held in Attica. Governor Harrison knew Zachariah Cicot and he was his most trusted friend, scout and sharp-shooter on the upper Wabash frontier. He possessed the keen insight of his French father to drive a good bargain, and the stealth and endurance of his Indian ancestors in the chase or on the march, and doubtless the governor knew something of his purpose in his journey south to spend some time among the various Indian tribes in the early spring of 1808.

In the month of June, of this year, 1808, Tecumseh and the Prophet and about forty Shawnees established themselves at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river. It is interesting now that a few weeks before the Shawnees came to their alloted hunting grounds, Zachariah Cicot, their outspoken enemy, who at that time was acquainted with more Indians, knew the purposes of the French, English and American Trader, still lingering along the Wabash, better than any one person in the Northwestern territory, should leave his family, friends, and the haunts of his youth to spend a year or more among the southern Indian tribes. He had a purpose in this journey. It was the psychological time to inform the Indian tribes of the south of the aims and purposes of Tecumseh and the Prophet, apprise them of their true character, and warn them of the danger in allying themselves with the Shawnee confederacy. No one was so well qualified as he for this mission. He had attended the Council of 1807 and in that council he had told Tecumseh, the Prophet, and the Shawnees to their teeth that the Prophet was a shrewd deceiver and religious fanatic and nothing more; that Tecumseh himself was a paid hireling of the British, that the Shawnee confederacy was nothing new, and it had been the slogan of King Phillip, of Pontiac, and Red

Jacket and was now presented to them as something new that had originated with Tecumseh and the Prophet; that the fair fabric of this dream had been presented to the Shawnees by the British; that the conversion and inspiration of the Shawnees to this cause had its source in British gold. He had but recently had the epaulets cut from his shoulders and the ermine of a chief and the blessing of a grandfather taken from him and given to his brother. Small honors they may have been, but the events of the council of 1807 cut deep, and he determined that we would repay. It was his visit to the southern Indian tribes in 1808 and 9 that prepared Pushmataha, the loyal Choctaw chief, for Tecumseh's visit in 1811, and forestalled his plan for a confederation of all the Indians in one concerted effort to stop the whiteman's encroachment. He had impressed Pushmataha with the true character of Tecumseh and the real aims of the Shawnee confederation. In the early spring of 1810 Cicot returned to his home in Independence, stopping with Governor Harrison at Vincennes for a few weeks on his way home and continued trading horses for furs. He was now the only man upon whom Governor Harrison could depend, living along the Wabash north of the Ten O'Clock line. In the late spring of 1810 he took his furs to Detroit, and he went back to Deroit again in the autumn. He perhaps, was more fitted than any other man to get the information desired by Governor Harrison as to the activities of the British and Indians. On his return he went to Vincennes to consult with the governor.

With the approaching summer of 1811, Cicot began making preparations to leave the Indian Camp at Independence, and whenever Governor Harrison called, join him at Vincennes. He arranged with some friendly Indians, in the south part of Warren County, to take care of forty head of his horses. He arranged to take his furs to the mouth of the Big Vermilion river to be taken on a flatboat by a French-Canadian of his acquaintance, to New Orleans. When he left Independence, he knew that what property he could not take in his boat would be destroyed or appropriated by the Indians for their own use. Thus he was prepared, waiting and ready to go. When in the summer of 1811 he received a note from Governor Harrison directing him to come immediately prepared to act as a scout for the army which would soon prepare to march against the Indians at the mouth of the Tippecanoe. Cicot had noticed that the Indians of Warren County were in a state of great excitement. He soon became aware that some great disturbance was on foot, as the Indians were holding war and scalp dances and were arming themselves. They were ornamenting their persons with black paint and other horrid paraphernalia of savage warfare.

The note was no sooner received than Cicot began making hurried preparations for his departure. He secretly packed everything of value that he could take in his progress, and, unknown to the Indians left Independence at night, pulling rapidly down the Wabash.

It was on the 26th day of September, 1811, that Governor Harrison with an army of about nine hundred men left Vincennes on his expedition against the Indians in the upper Wabash valley. Captain Touissant Dubois was in command of the scouts, whose duty it was to guide the army to the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe. Dubois and his trusted guard relied on Zachariah Cicot to determine the route the army should take from Vincennes to the Prophet's town. Zachariah Cicot was now 30 years of age. He had lived all his life along the Wabash river and most of it at what is now Independence, Warren County, Indiana. He knew the upper Wabash country; he knew the forest; he knew the Wabash river and its tributaries; he knew the Indians and their habits and methods of warfare; and Harrison and Dubois considered him and his knowledge of the country in which they were going to be a valuable addition to their army. He had lived all his life with the Indians on the upper Wabash. He had raised the horses, and mounted on horseback the Pottawattomie and the Kickapoo. His mother and all his family were Indians. The French priest, during the three years he was with them, had instilled in him a bitter dislike for the English and a love for the United States of America, and his love for his government was stronger than his family or tribal relations. It was not that he loved the Indians less, but he loved the United States more. That tells the story of Zachariah Cicot, Harrison's most trusted scout. He was ready and willing to sacrifice all he possessed, even to his life, for his country. The time had come: the die was cast; and he was now soon going to meet on the field of battle the chieftains who had banished him from his people and his tribe. He was glad of the opportunity to serve his country and battle for its cause.

From Fort Harrison, near Terre Haute, the army came up the river on the east bank to the south edge of Montezuma in Parke county, here they crossed the Wabash. It took them two hours to cross the river here. From this place, in Vermilion county, Indiana, they marched near the west bank of the Wabash to a point near the mouth of Coal creek a little below the south line of Fountain county near Cayuga. Here on the west bank of the river they built a small fort as a base of supplies and sent forty men back to Ft. Harrison to take care of the women, children, and supplies there. Eight men were left to guard the fort. From this point Cicot guided them west and north. They crossed the Vermilion river near where the upper bridge at Eugene now spans this stream. From there they went nearly direct to or near State Line City, where they entered Warren county. From there they went to the Round Grove near Hedrick or Sloan, where they camped. The first night out from there they marched to the Army Ford where they crossed Pine Creek, always continuing in the open prairie, and about ten miles west of the Wabash river and from the Army Ford through open prairie to the battle ground, and away from the possibility of surprise or ambush by the enemy.

He took an active part in the Battle of Tippecanoe, with bravery and valor worthy of the soldier that he was. After the battle he returned to Vincennes with the army and again as a scout in 1812 he came up the east bank of the Wabash river with General Samuel Hopkins. He remained in Vincennes until the spring of 1815, found his horses and their increase safe with his trusted Indian friends in the hills of Possum Run, north of Covington in Warren County, and again at Independence resumed his trade with the Indians. The cause for which he had fought having won, he was respected more than ever by his dusky Indian friends.

In the spring of 1816 he returned to Vincennes and had prepared a large, hewed log house. The logs were numbered and like the stone for King Solomon's temple fit exactly as they were set in place. This log cabin he rafted up the Wabash and erected it in the early spring of 1817. It was the first house north of the ten o'clock line in Indiana.

On the 2nd day of October, 1818, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Perig, a Pottowattomie chief, and to this union three children were born. One son, John Baptist Cicot, and two daughters, Emily and Sophia. On account of Z. Cicot having been banished by the Indians, his active part in the War of 1812, his loyalty to the United States government, he took part in all county, state and national affairs as a citizen of the United States. The United States government allotted to Zachariah Cicot and his children about three thousand acres of land in Adams Township, Carroll County, Indiana, fronting on the Wabash river for about two miles. This is known as Cicot's reservation and the village of Lockport is situated in about the center of this reservation. This is an addition to the Independence reservation of 640 acres that was granted to Perig, who gave it to the son of Cicot, who sold it or traded to Zachariah. There is a lake in Jefferson Township, Cass County, Indiana, named Lake Cicot for Zachariah Cicot and a street in Logansport called Cicot street for him. His two daughters were given a half section each and his son received one section from Perig, his grandfather. Zachariah Cicot bought this section or right to locate it from his son and laid it at Independence, including his house and the Big Spring. On this section known as Cicot's reserve he laid out the town of Independence in 1832. His log cabin stood until about 25 years ago when it was torn down and used on the highways as bridge timber. Emily, his oldest daughter, received a good education, was a respected and intelligent woman, and was government interpreter at some of the Indian treaties as shown in the government archcvies at Washington, D. C. In the Indian treaty, January 21, 1832, Zachariah Cicot received $950. In the treaty at Chicago, September 21, 1833, he received $1,800. This was his last allowance as an Indian trader. At this time he was considered a wealthy man. In 1832 he suffered a light paralytic stroke from which he recovered.

While Isaac Naylor was judge of the Warren Circuit Court, he and Zachariah Cicot and several others who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe went over the route or trail of the army and identified its camping places and related many interesting anecdotes of the march. Much of the route of the army laid along an old Indian trail, which was afterwards traveled considerably as a highway.

After a year of toil and struggle, in the year 1850, Zachariah Cicot died very near where he was born, and he has not received

even a slight recognition of his valuable services. His burial place is known but no monument begs memory of him. He lies by the side of his wife in the old graveyard at Independence. His wife's grave is marked.

He was a noble-hearted, zealous and patriotic hero. His achievements may never be fully appreciated, and his glory may go unsung, yet it is to be hoped that this patriotic soldier of the Wabash valley may be given the glory and the honor and the place beside his comrades-in-arms, in the history and conquest of the northwest, and the Wabash valley that is so justly his, and his name and memory should be linked with the other noble and heroic souls whose labors were united in that victorious march and crowned with success in the Battle of Tippecanoe. Like a golden chain linking the past to the present in the rosary of years, is the record of the pioneer, the glory of whose labors rests like a benediction on every hill and stream along the Wabash valley and whose names like incense are redolent with deeds of bravery, chivalry, and valor.

Courts and Bar of Warren County

By ELE STANSBURY

DECEMBER 30, 1825, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, enacted a statute providing that all that part of the County of Wabash, lying north and west of Fountain County, become Warren County. Justice of the Peace Courts in the new county proceeded to transact business with Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor, with jurisdiction in civil cases not to exceed $50 and to assess fines not to exceed $3.00, as provided by a Federal act of 1789. Nothing further was done until the Session of 1826 and 1827, when it was enacted by the General Assembly that the territory, now Warren County, should be Warren County. The lines of the county were established and have ever since remained the same. This same act of 1827, provided for all judicial proceedings, except such as were within the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, to be conducted by Fountain County officials until further provision could be made for the Circuit and other courts of Warren County. Such Circuit Courts were provided by an act of the General Assembly, January 19, 1827, and became effective March 1, 1827. From and after that date Warren County was to, and did, enjoy all the rights, privileges, and jurisdictions which appertained to separate and independent counties.

Daniel Sigler of Putnam County, Thomas Lampson of Montgomery County, James Strange of Parke County, James Paige of Tippecanoe County, and Robert Wilson of Vigo County, were appointed Commissioners to fix county seats for Warren County, and all new counties, and designated Warrenton as the seat of justice of this new county and the dwelling house of Enoch Farmer as the first Court House.

In order to organize the Circuit Court for the first term, to be held the second Monday in May, 1828, it was necessary under the law for the Governor to appoint a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace for the county, whose duty it was, collectively and as a Board of Justices, in addition to judicial matters, to transact the county business, such as is now transacted by the Board of County Commissioners, until County Commissioners would be elected. Under an act of the General Assembly of 1824, there were to be twenty-four petit jurors and eighteen grand jurors for each term of Circuit Court. Another act of 1824, provided that the County Commissioners, if commissioners had been elected, and if no commissioners had been elected, then the board, composed of the Justices of the Peace of the county, "should select from the persons returned as taxable, all the discreet householders and free holders, resident in said county, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, and direct the clerk of such county to draw from the box eighteen names to act as grand jurors, and twenty-four names for petit jurors, for each term of the Circuit Court.

By an act of January 30, 1824, the state was divided into Circuits, with several counties in each, each Circuit to have one president judge for all the counties and two associate judges in each county, to be elected and commissioned in the manner

provided by the Constitution. The presiding judge was to be a resident of some county in the Circuit and the two associate judges were to reside in the counties where they officiated.

By an act of January 30, 1824, a Prosecuting Attorney was provided for the entire Circuit, and Honorable Edward A. Hannegan, appointed by the Governor, was the first to hold that office. That same act provided for a Prosecuting Attorney for each county, with a salary of $250 for the Circuit Prosecutor, and such allowances as the court might make for the county Prosecuting Attorney. The County Prosecutors were to be appointed by the judge of the Circuit.

An election was held in Warren County, June 23, 1827; a clerk of the Circuit Court, recorder, two associate judges and five Justices of the Peace were elected. Samuel B. Clark and Nathaniel Butterfield were elected associate judges. The Board of Justices of the Peace, on the first Monday of March, 1828, met and selected a Grand and Petit Jury to serve as jurors at the May term, 1828. On the first Monday of May term, 1828, the jurors were all present. The judges did not appear and the court adjourned until the next day, and there being no judge present, the court adjourned "until court in course," which meant September 25, 1828. On the first Monday in September, a Grand Jury and a Petit Jury were drawn and summoned to appear on the 25th day of September, 1828, on which date the first Circuit Court was held in Warren County, at the home of Enoch Farmer. John R. Porter, presiding judge, and Nathaniel Butterfield and Samuel B. Clark, associates, were present. No quorum of jurors being present, the jury was dismissed and the judge called the first case for trial. The State of Indiana vs. Elizabeth Connor, charged with breach of the peace. The court ordered recognizance discharged and the case dismissed. There was no apology or explanation made by, nor for, the woman, but a discharge was granted and adjudged, being the first judgment of the Warren Circuit Court. The second case called, was Dequindre vs. Zechariah Cicott, who was the earliest settler and one of the most prominent and valuable citizens in the history of Warren County. A judgment of $539.69 was rendered against Cicott and afterwards paid.

At the May term, 1829, the presiding judge was not present, and both associate judges being present, the following men were admitted to practice law in this court: Edward A. Hannegan, Peter H. Patterson, Albert L. White, David Patton, Jacob Auglin, and Theodore C. Caw. Mr. Hannegan became famous as a lawyer and statesman. He lived in Warren County about two years and practiced law from 1829 to 1831 and followed the Circuit Courts on horseback. For four years he was a partner with Rufus A. Lockwood of Lafayette, who went to California in the fifties and defended John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for president, in successful litigation, for which Fremont paid him a fee of $100,000. Mr. Hannegan, in 1832, was elected to Congress. He was considered as eloquent a statesman as any in the land. In 1849, he was elected United States Senator, and later appointed minister to Prussia. He kissed the hand of the Queen of Prussia, the king grew jealous and had him recalled as a diplomat. He was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, but died before the convention of 1860 was held.

Many of the members of the bar of the Warren Circuit Court, and other lawyers who were regular practitioners in this court, aside from Mr. Hannegan, have honored the court and county, and distinguished themselves as lawyers and statesmen.

Joseph E. McDonald, while a young man, was a clerk in a store in Williamsport, and married Miss Nancy Buel of Williamsport. He often appeared in this court, and from 1843 to 1847 he was Prosecuting Attorney, and was the first Attorney General of the state to be elected by the people. Prior Attorneys General were appointed by the Governor. He was a United States Senator, and in 1884 was a formidable contestant against Grover Cleveland for the Democratic nomination for President. For many years he was a member of the famous law firm of Butler and McDonald of Indianapolis, and after the death of McDonald, Butler said, they had practiced law together for more than fifteen years, and never an unkind word passed between them. Butler was a Republican and McDonald a Democrat, and both were leaders in their parties. McDonald was a friend and supporter of the Union and an advisor of President Lincoln and Governor Morton. Members of his family have lived in this county for many years.

General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben

Hur," "The Fair God," and "The Prine of India," was a good lawyer, a distinguished General in the Union Army, and a statesman. He was the official Prosecuting Attorney for Warren County, from 1847 to 1853, and often appeared in our court. In 1901 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for United States Senator before the Republican caucus of the General Assembly.

From 1853 to 1854, Daniel W. Voorhees of Fountain County, Indiana, was the official Presecuting Attorney for Warren County, and afterward became a famous lawyer, United States Senator, and a Democratic statesman of national reputation. He was reared and lived in Fountain County.

Robert B. F. Pierce was also an official Prosecuting Attorney of Warren County, from 1868 to 1873, and was afterward elected to Congress, and served with distinction.

James Bingham was the Prosecuting Attorney from 1890 to 1892, and afterward elected Attorney General of Indiana, for two terms.

Ele Stansbury was Prosecuting Attorney from 1892 to 1896. In 1903 and 1905, he was a member of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, and was Attorney General of the state from 1917 to 1920, inclusive, and is now practicing law at the bar of this county.

Omer B. Ratcliff was Prosecuting Attorney for Warren County from 1902 to 1906, and is now judge of the Circuit Court of Fountain County, Indiana, and making good as a jurist.

One of the most conspicuous members of the Warren County Bar was the Hon. James McCabe, who was a strong intellectual lawyer and lived in Williamsport and practiced law for fifty years. He was judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana from 1893 to 1899, and measured up to the great position. He was a splendid example of the success that may be accomplished by intelligent industry and perseverance. He distinguished himself as a writer of legal opinions. He left the Supreme bench with a splendid record for industry and the production of intelligent, conservative, well-balanced opinions, none of which were overruled, but added strength and character to the decisions of the Supreme Court. His election to the Supreme Court, on the Democratic ticket, from a small county with a two-to-one Republican majority against him, was conclusive proof of his strength and popularity and influence with his party throughout the state.

In 1862, an eighteen year old boy volunteered as a Union soldier in the Rebellion of the Sixties in Company K, 71st Indiana Infantry which was soon reorganized into the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. One day he found himself, with others of his boy comrades, surrounded by hundreds of Johnnies. While the Johnnies were moving around preparing to take proper care and make disposition of the Federal Cavalry boys, a movement was seen and heard in the bushes and a horse's tail disappeared. A bold dash had been made by somebody. One of the captured boys was missing. It was Private Joe Rabb who was going. He did not announce his destination, no one knew where he went, but Joe landed back with his regiment.

That boy came to Warren County at the close of the war. He taught school, read law, was admitted to the bar, and was District Prosecutor from 1870 to 1873. In 1882, he was elected Judge of the 21st Judicial Circuit, consisting of Fountain, Vermillion, and Warren Counties, and served at that important post for twenty-four years. He was then elected Judge of the Appellate Court of Indiana and filled the position wit hhonor and ability for four years. He died, April 29, 1925, and was buried in Highland Cemetery at Williamsport.

Previous to the year 1890, J. Frank Hanly for several years had been teaching school

HON. JAMES McCABE

in Illinois and Warren County, and digging ditches, and he was a success in both occupations . In 1890 he was admitted to the bar of Warren County. He was a first class orator, a Republican politician, and a good lawyer. He was nominated and elected to fill out the unexpired term of Honorable George Cronk, as State Senator. He and Ele Stansbury were law partners in Williamsport for four and one-half years. Mr. Hanly was then elected to Congress, where he served one term; afterward he was a candidate against Honorable Albert J. Beverage of Indianapolis, Judge Taylor of Fort Wayne, and General Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville, for the nomination in the Republican Legislative Caucus for the United States Senatorship, but was defeated. He came within two votes of being nominated in that caucus.

In 1904, Mr. Hanly was elected Governor of Indiana, and served a four-year term. In 1912, he was the Prohibition candidate for President of the United States. His parents were very poor, but Frank was a worker and never ceased. He is entitled to the highest plaudits of the people of this county and state, and the nation.

Perhaps the two lawyers who did more toward forming the character and citizenship and courts of Warren County, than any other man or men, was Benjamin F. Gregory and Robert A. Chandler. Benjamin F. Gregory was the grandfather of J. Rupert Gregory who served us so long and splendidly as county surveyor and civil engineer.

They commenced the practice of the law about the same time in Williamsport and were associates for many years. In fact, the records show that for many years they transacted the major portion of the legal work in the county. Mr. Gregory was closely related to several of the best lawyers of the state, including judges of the Supreme Court, and was considered a man of fine business ability and a good lawyer. He was county treasurer for four years and a member of the General Assembly. He had a clean record as a business man, a Christian gentleman and a lawyer.

Robert A. Chandler, was also of high character and a splendid type of pioneer lawyer. Mr. Hendren, who wrote a popular life of Lincoln and who was Abraham Lincoln's law partner for sixteen years, named Mr. Chandler of Williamsport, as one of the lawyers of the circuit, who practiced with Lincoln at Danville, Illinois, and other places. He was a good lawyer and he and Gregory are probably entitled to more credit than any other two men for favorable results during the formative period of Warren County. Their families are still well represented in Warren County.

Col. James R. M. Bryant was an active member of the Warren County Bar for many years before the Civil War. He was a student, a scholar, and of a legal and military turn of mind. For some time he was a professor of law in Indiana University. His daughter was married to Attorney Robert A. Gregory. Col. Bryant was a delegate and a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1851. He was an earnest co-laborer with Caleb Mills and Robert Dale Owens, and perhaps the most powerful advocate of the free school system in that convention. When the war broke out, Mr. Bryant volunteered and was recognized as one of the ablest of our soldiers. He participated in several important battles and at the battle of Rich Mountain was injured by shell shock and was carried from the field by Robert Hall of Williamsport and others. (Mr. Hall was a member of Mr. Bryant's regiment). At that time he was Colonel of a Regiment and a real fighting soldier. His injury at the battle of Rich Mountain proved his undoing. He was brought home, but never regained his health and died from that injury about 1866. A book could be written about him.

Many others who were lawyers and practiced at this bar are entitled to kindly remembrance. Among them are Honorable Jesse Harper, Levin T. Miller, Joseph Brown, who is described as a polished gentleman and a scholarly lawyer.

Dan Mace was born in Warren County and educated here. He practiced in our court and was elected to Congress while he lived at Independence. He was a brilliant man and attracted attention far and wide. He was a very popular lawyer and statesman.

Thomas F. Davidson was judge of our Circuit Court and was a polished gentleman, a profound lawyer, and had the confidence of our people. His home was in Covington.

Captain William P. Rhodes was a captain in the Union Army and came to Williamsport after the war and for approximately forty years was a practitioner here. He was a fine looking gentleman and was well educated. He was a good lawyer and a kind, courteous gentleman and citizen. He

was a member of the Indiana State Senate.

We must not overlook Attorney John G. Pearson. He was the son of Robert Pearson who resided, for about fifty years, on the spot where the court house now stands. Robert Pearson was one of the earliest of our settlers and highly respected, and a citizen above reproach. His son, John G., was seriously crippled and moved about with great effort. He was one of the most congenial souls that ever lived in the county. He was a very good lawyer and always had a kind word for everybody. He was largely responsible for the removal of the court house and its reconstruction on the place where the present court house stands. Such people, who under affliction are filled with pain and trouble, but who are ready to send sunshine with kind words should not be forgotten.

No citizen of Warren County brought more fame and glory to his home county than the grand and glorious Major General George D. Wagner. You must read the speech of Hon. John Wesley Whickcar on the life of Major General Wagner to in any degree understand the greatness of that man. He volunteered in the Union Army and organized the 15th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was made Colonel of the regiment, May 22, 1861, and was promoted from Colonel up to Major General. He was the only Major General in the northwest corner of the state. He led Union forces and helped to win the battles of Rich Hill, Green Briar River, Stone River, Chattanooga, Shilo, Franklin and Nashville. His boldness, courage, lack of fear, and his patriotic love for the Union, led him to victory. Few soldiers have a record as wonderful as that of Major General Wagner. He came home from the army to the bedside of his dying wife. He practiced law at the bar of Warren County for a number of years and sleeps beside his wife in Armstrong Chapel Cemetery. All glory to him, the greatest and ablest patriot of our county.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY

Charles V. McAdams, born and raised in Warren County, and now a resident and practicing law at LaFayette, Indiana, is entitled to a kind word from the people of Warren County. He was born of poor, almost helpless parents, and one of a large family. He was a studious boy and procured his education at Green Hill Seminary. For several years before the election of Joseph M. Rabb to the judgship, he was the junior member of the firm of Rabb and McAdams. He has always been a good counselor, a good citizen, and a good lawyer. Governor J. Frank Hanly chose him for his ability, as a member of the Indiana Railroad Commission, where he served for four years.

William B. Durborow, who passed away only a few years ago, was one of the exemplary members of this bar. His family connections were with the Boyers—William Boyer who was a public officer and a first class citizen, and his uncle, Conrad R. Boyer, a fine old pioneer doctor, practiced here nearly 50 years and lived far past ninety years. William Durburow was one of the most popular men of the county. He had the confidence of everyone who knew him. He was an honest counselor and a very good lawyer. His integrity was above reproach and all who knew him hold him in the highest esteem.

Robourn and Hunter were in law practice for several years. Hon. James M. Hunter, the junior member, was the son of John Park Hunter, one of the most prominent and successful pioneer farmers of Warren County, and was exceedingly thrifty. His son, James, was a very good lawyer and served as a member of the Indiana General Assembly. He is past eighty years of age now and a resident of Attica, Indiana. The senior member, William L. Rabourn, after several years of practice here, went to Arkansas where he is now enjoying a satis-

factory practice. He was one of the most industrious lawyers in the county, but never had the knack of accumulating money. He had a good practice. The older members of the bar remember him with kindness an desteem.

John W. Sutton, who died a few years ago, was one of the most thoroughly respected lawyers that ever practiced at this bar. He is an old-fashioned, hard-shelled Baptist preacher, an honest lawyer, and an upright gentleman, a good father, a good Democrat, and a good citizen. In his death we all felt the loss of a good, kind, old fatherly friend and associate.

The Present Active Members

Edwin F. McCabe, son of Judge James McCabe, is the dean of the bar. He is a good lawyer, and has been practicing in this court continuously since he was twenty-three years of age, and is very active in practice at this time.

Ele Stansbury is the next oldest in the practice and in years. He was Attorney General of Indiana from 1917 to 1920 inclusive, and is actively in the practice at Williamsport.

Victor H. Ringer was born and raised in this county and has been an active practicing attorney at this bar ever since he returned from the Michigan School of Law. He has an extensive practice.

John J. Hall was born and raised in this county. He graduated from the Michigan University of Law in 1905. He was Prosecuting Attorney for four years, and was a world war soldier. He has been in active practice ever since he left college and is now enjoying a good and extensive practice.

Carl A. Mehaffey was also a child of Warren County. He procured his education in this county until he went to Indiana University Law School. Hegraduated from law school and entered into active practice of law in Williamsport. He was Prosecuting Attorney four years and a world war soldier.

Cecil Haupt also was born, raised and educated in Warren County, on a farm until he entered his school of law. He graduated from Harvard law school and entered immediately into the practice of law in Williamsport. He was a World war soldier. Carl E. Mehaffey and Cecil Haupt are partners in the practice of the law, and are enjoying a prosperous practice.

Dale F. Stansbury was born and raised in this county and educated here until he

JUDGE JOSEPH M. RABB

ana University Law School, and for more than five years was an assistant in the office of the Attorney General of Indiana. He is now the junior member of the firm of Stansbury & Stansbury.

Mrs. Berniece Johnson is serving her second term as clerk of the Warren Circuit Court.

Samuel Cole, World war veteran, is serving his first term as sheriff of Warren County.

Chester G. Rossiter is a Warren County boy. He has been a member of the bar for several years, but has given much of his time to extensive private business matters.

In connection with the legal affairs of the Warren Court, we have Judge Walter Q. Gresham. He was our judge of the United States District Court for many years. Afterward, he was a member of the United States Circuit Court. About the year 1875, he purchased a large farm in Prairie Township, Warren County, and from that time until his death he spent a large portion of his time at his farm. He died May 28, 1895. Since his death, his widow and son have made, and are making, the farm their home, a large portion of each year.

Judge Gresham held many of the most important positions in our national affairs. He was made a Brigadier General for mer-

itorious conduct, at Vicksburg, under General Grant. He was also a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency against Benjamin Harrison, in 1888, and was afterward Secretary of State under Grover Cleveland, besides holding many other exalted positions. He was among the great men of the nation as a citizen, soldier, diplomat, judge and an all-'round great and valuable citizen. He loved his farm and took a great pride in improving his stock. He was of fine appearance, especially as he rode about the farm and the country on his fine white saddle horse.

In the foregoing analysis of the courts of Warren County, it will be observed that this county has been closely attached to four different men who played high parts as candidates for president of the United States.

Hon. Harley D. Billings was born in Williamsport, Indiana, in 1868. His mother died when he was a small boy and he was taken by his aunt, Mrs. James Swank, with whom he lived until he completed his school work. He received his education in the local schools and a complete law course in the University of Michigan, graduating in 1893. He is the son of Captain Hiram Billings, who was a soldier in the Union Army in the sixties, and was a brave, popular and fighting soldier, and a very popular lawyer and citizen for many years after the war. H. D. Billings was a law partner of J. Frank Hanly for a short time before Mr. Hanly left Warren County. He and Ele Stansbury practiced law together as partners for thirteen years before Mr. Stansbury was elected Attorney General. Harley D. Billings was an industrious and diligent lawyer. He never held a public office until in 1924, when he was elected Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit, without any opposition in the election and is making good in that exalted position.

James T. Saunderson, a popular attorney of Benton County, was elected Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit in 1906, and served six years. He was a Union soldier and a popular judge. His death occurred a few years after the expiration of his term as judge.

Hon. Burton B. Berry, a prominent lawyer of the bar of Benton County, was Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit for twelve years, commencing in November, 1916, and was a popular judge and is now practicing law at Fowler, Indiana.

Hon. Ed Hannigan was exceedingly in favor in 1859 for the Democratic nomination in 1860, but died before the convention.

Hon. Joseph E. McDonald was a close contender against Grover Cleveland in the 1884 Democratic convention.

In 1888, Judge Walter Q. Gresham was a very prominent candidate in the Republican convention against General Benjamin Harrison.

Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly was the Prohibition candidate for president in 1916.

No county of its size can boast of a finer record.

SUPREME COURT

James McCabe, Justice 1895-1901

APPELLATE COURT

Joseph M. Rabb, Judge 1907-1911

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Ele Stansbury 1917-1919

PRESIDENT JUDGES

John R. Porter 1827-1838
Isaac Naylor 1838-1852

CIRCUIT JUDGES

William P. Bryant 1852-1858
John M. Cowan 1858-1870
Thomas F. Davidson 1870-1882
Joseph M. Rabb 1882-1906
James T. Saunderson 1906-1912
Burton B. Berry 1912-1924
Harley D. Billings ..... 1924——

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES

Daniel Mills 1852-1856
William R. Boyer 1856-1860
Isaac Naylor 1860-1867
James Park ..... March-Oct., 1867
John M. LaRue 1867-1873

PROBATE JUDGES

William Willmuth 1829-1836
John B. King 1836-1840
Edward Mace 1840-1846
Peter Schoonover 1846-1852

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Nathaniel Butterfield, Samuel B. Clark
Isaac Rains, James Crawfard
David McConnell, William Allen
Hugh M. King, Thomas Collins
William Caldron, Levi Jennings
Eleazer Purviance, Silas Hooker
Isaac Thorpe

DISTRICT PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

James R. M. Bryant 1852-1858
William H. Thompson 1856-1857
Henry M. Nourse 1857-1860
Hiram W. Stillwell 1864-1866
William T. Brush 1866-1868
Samuel R. Hiatt 1868-1870
Joseph M. Rabb 1870-1873

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

John Law	1827-1830
Edward A. Hannegan	1830-1832
Andrew Ingram	1832-1834
William P. Bryant	1834-1838
Joseph A. Wright	1838-1839
Samuel C. Wilson	1839-1843
Joseph E. McDonald	1843-1847
Lew Wallace	1847-1853
Daniel W. Voorhees	1853-1854
Samuel L. Telford	1854-1854
Chas. A. Naylor	1854-1855
James M. Allen	1855-1856
Henry Shannon	1856-1856
Thomas N. Rice	1856-1858
Robert W. Harrison	1858-1862
Samuel F. Wood	1862-1868
Horton C. Patterson	1868-1868
Robert B. F. Peirce	1868-1873
Robert B. Sears	1873-1874
Thomas R. Stillwell	1874-1878
Aaron P. Harrell	1878-1880
Robert B. Jones	1880-1883
Hugh H. Conly	1883-1885
Chas. A. Booe	1885-1886
William B. Reed	1886-1890
James Bingham	1890-1892
Ele Stansbury	1892-1896
James W. Brissey	1896-1901
Clyde Wyand	1901-1902
Omer B. Ratcliff	1902-Sept. 1905
E. Grant Hall	Sept. 1905-1908
John J. Hall	1908-1912
Carl A. Mehaffey	1912-1916
Wilber G. Nolin	1916-1924
Nathan Odle	1924-1926
Harry Hall	1926——

Churches of Warren County

By J. RUPERT GREGORY

ONE hundred years ago this county did not appear in the high state of improvement that it does today. No roads existed, except Indian trails and perhaps the trail of Harrison's army across the county.

What settlements existed were located near flowing water and timber, to make living as easy as possible. Life was rough, and Nature was harsh to the timid and the weakling.

Into these first little settlements soon came, singly, a group of men, who, without thought of worldly wealth or desire, had dedicated their lives to the service of mankind and Jesus Christ.

Some of these men may have been uneducated; some of them were known to possess knowledge and intellect as great and as keen as any men of their time. All were inspired and maintained by a zeal and fortitude that can only come from a true belief and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Circuit Riders, valiant spiritual messengers in a physical world, formed the classes in these early settlements. The classes soon grew in size to the congregations that built the churches. The several churches branched out so that the entire county was covered by some sort of religious influence. It is a good indication of the class of people that first settled in Warren County, that as soon as they were settled in their new homes they turned toward some form of religious worship.

The following is not a complete, entirely correct, history. Some data found conflicts with other. The writer has only tried to give a general outline of the extent of the religious organizations of the county.

Christian Church

William Pugh, an elder of the Christian Church, located on the Barrens, on what is now the Dora Bowlus farm, in 1828, and immediately began preaching to the scattered settlers. In 1828-29, a large addition was made to this community by people coming from Preble County, Ohio, and the church was firmly established and began to prosper.

In 1830, Dr. D. D. Hall, a former Universalist preacher, came from Ohio, was baptized by Elder Pugh, and became the pastor of this church. Dr. Hall lived on what is now the Clarence Bowlus farm. He practiced his profession, farming during the week and preaching on Sundays. During this time the church rose to its greatest strength, having a membership of over 300. A wonderful record, considering the population.

In 1844, the first Christian Sunday School was formed with Bolivar Robb as superintendent.

In 1845-46, a brick church was built in old Lebanon, the congregation quitting the old log school building.

In 1853, the church voted to divide into four congregations as follows: One at the home of David Evans in Jordan Township; one at the Kiser schoolhouse; one at Gopher Hill, and the fourth, consisting of 113 members, to remain in the brick church at old Lebanon.

In 1859, the members of the Lebanon church abandoned the old brick church and moved about three miles east to Clear Branch, where they erected a frame church.

In 1868, this congregation moved back to West Lebanon into the present brick church.

Dr. D. D. Hall died in 1854, a comparitively young man. He, like his brother, Colbrath Hall, of the Methodist Church, was an earnest, upright leader of the people, an outstanding man of his community.

The Christian church at Gopher Hill, a branch from West Lebanon, united with the Methodists to build a union church building in 1854. The building was 32 feet by 44 feet and was of frame structure. The Mehtodists eventually obtained control of the building.

Church of God. This was a branch of the West Lebanon Christian Church that met at David Evan's home in Jordan Township.

In the autumn of 1853, Rev. Shortridge began preaching the doctrine of the soul's sleeping, and on February 11, 1854, formed the Peach Grove church. For several months the congregation met in David Evans' home, or barn. Later they met in Center schoolhouse, in 1855.

In the early 70's, the congregation erected a church at the northeast corner of section 32, township 22 north, range 9 west, Jordan Township, and called it Pleasant View Church.

A difference of opinion in the congregation caused the withdrawal of a number of the members from this group in 1909, and the erection of a church directly north, across the road, from the Pleasant View Church. The name of the new church was Pleasant View Christian Church.

During the tornado of April 17, 1922, both churches were destroyed, and meetings have been discontinued at this point. The congregation of the Church of God, however, holds meetings at regular intervals in the schoolhouse at Hedrick.

The Christian church at Williamsport was organized in the latter part of the 60's, members of the West Lebanon congregation taking a prominent part in the organization. The brick church was built in the early 70's. This church has been remodeled twice within the last few years.

The church at West Pine, in Pine Township, is under the control of the Christian Church.

When the new railroad went through the rich lands of Jordan and Prairie Townships, new towns sprang up. The Christian Church organized and built churches in two of these localities. The church at Pence was built in 1914. The church at Tab was dedicated on Oct. 25, 1914.

The Christian church at Pine Village was organized in 1901.

A strong Christian church exists at Independence.

The Christian church at Winthrop was organized in 1914.

United Brethren

In accordance with a county history, edited in 1883, the first meetings of the United Brethren Church were held by John Dunham, at the home of Wm. Bailey, near the present town of Green Hill.

Dunham, a man of unprepossessing appearance, but a magnetic, forceful orator, soon established a strong congregation at Green Hill that has been maintained until the present time. Meetings were first held in the log house of the members. then in an old frame church. Then in the Seminary building, constructed in 1869. The present church was built in 1907.

A United Brethren class was organized in Independence in the 30's. In all probability this was a branch from the Green Hill church, since the ministers from Green Hill served both places. The first church building was erected in 1842. The congregation occupies a more modern building at this time.

Galloway Chapel, located in Kent Township, about two and three-quarters miles south and one-fourth mile east of Marshfield, was constructed about 22 years ago, by members of the United Brethren Church. Previous to the construction of the chapel the congregation worshiped at Beech Grove schoolhouse.

A United Brethren church was constructed at the northeast corner of Depot and Second streets in Williamsport, some time in the 90's. Meetings were held in the church for a few years, but, at length, discontinued. The building is now used as a residence.

Methodist Church

At Gopher Hill, in 1828, was formed a class of the Methodist Church. Worship was first held in log cabins, then in the old log schoolhouse. In 1854, in connection with a branch of the Christian church from West Lebanon, the members built a union church.

The Methodists eventually gained control of the building. Later, when the railroad created shops at State Line City, the membership of this church dropped off, and the church building was sold to George Beckett on whose farm it was located.

The Methodist church at State Line City was formed in the late 50's. Their frame church was erected in 1863-64.

Armstrong Chapel

In the fall of 1829, a two days' Methodist quarterly meeting was held at the place now called Armstrong Chapel. Hacaliah Vredendberg had charge of the meetings, assisted by James Armstrong and Jacob Turman.

In the thirties, the congregation built a log church. In 1851, the present building was constructed and named after James Armstrong, the first presiding elder of the district. This church has a strong influence in the community in which it is situated.

Circuit riders of the Methodist Church first came to Williamsport in 1830, and preached in the log cabins of the town. The organization was not formed, however, until 1833, when Rev. Josiah Cooper formed a small class. Meetings were held in the log schoolhouse or the courthouse until the period of 1837 to 1840, when the first church, a frame one, was built on the northwest corner of Monroe and Jackson streets.

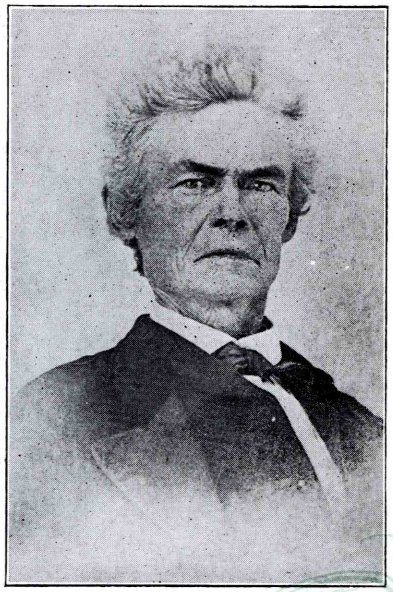
In 1836, Williamsport was in the Pine Creek circuit, with about 200 members in the entire county. In 1837, a separate circuit was formed at Williamsport, with Rev. Ancil Beach in charge. In 1839, Rev. Wm. Campbell was assigned to Williamsport by the Indiana Conference, and Rev. Colbrath Hall was sent to travel the circuit with him.

To quote from "A History of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsport, Indiana," written by the late John Gregory, in 1894, and to whom Colbrath Hall was a personal friend,—"It can be truthfully said that to Colbrath Hall, more than to any other man, is due the honor of planting and maintaining Methodism in Warren County. * * * * He was licensed as a local preacher in 1834, * * * * moved to this county in 1838. For two years, traveled the Pine Creek circuit, which at that time embraced the entire county. He was a preacher for nearly 59 years. He gave his life for his race. Built a number of churches. Organezed many religious societies. Preached almost every Sabbath. Married hundreds of couples and preached as many funerals. He was universally honored. He was truly one of God's noblemen."

The church building erected before 1840 was used until the building of the two story brick building further up the hill, at the northeast corner of West and Monroe streets. This building was dedicated in December, 1864, and was used as a church until it was torn down to be used in constructing the stone church at the southwest corner of Boyer and Monroe streets. This latter building was dedicated in 1894. Rev. Eli Myers was the pastor at the time of the building of the present church.

Benson Chapel, in Mound Township, is a Methodist church in the Presbyterian circuit. The present building was constructed in 1845, and has been in continuous service ever since. Its Sunday School was first organized in 1848 and Robert Crawford was the first superintendent.

It is the opinion of the writer, that with the proper investigation being made, it will be found that this community held and



REV. COLBRATH HALL

maintained the first religious services in the county.

The Methodists at West Lebanon had a class started about 1837, by Rev. Ancil Beach, in a log schoolhouse in old Lebanon. The congregation built their first church in old Lebanon about 1849. The present brick church was built in 1867.

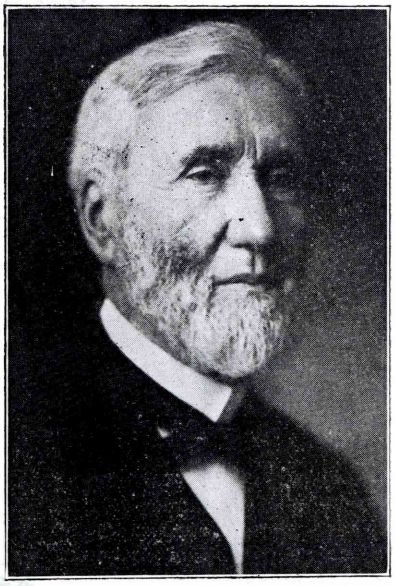
A Methodist class was started at Marshfield before the war by Colbrath Hall. About the year 1865, they erected a frame church. This charge has been discontinued.

The start of the Methodist Church at Pine Village was at the home of Isaac Metsker in 1831, where a class was formed. In 1845, the organization built its first church, a frame one, near the location of the present church. The present brick church was built about 1898. The deed for the land was given by John R. and Carrie M. Metsker on October 9, 1851.

The Rainsville Methodist Church started as an organization in the late 30's. In the late 50's, they purchased the log church of the Baptists. Later, they built a frame church. The charge is in the Pine Village circuit.

The Methodist church at Pence was first organized about 1874. Rev. Colbrath Hall is thought to have been the first pastor. The present church was built in 1914.

The Methodist church at Judyville was built in 1914.



REV. WILLIAM WILMER

The Methodist church at Locust Grove was organized in 1879. The present church was dedicated in 1893. The church is in the Pence circuit.

The Methodist church at Elm Grove, three miles north of Williamsport, on State Road 41, was built and dedicated in 1872. This class was organized when the country was first settled, meetings being held in the houses of the settlers. Later, the people met in the Goodwine schoolhouse, then in the McCabe brick schoolhouse until the building of the frame church.

This organization is being discontinued, the members of the congregation joining he Methodist church at Williamsport.

Presbyterian Churches

The Presbyterian church in Williamsport was first formed on Dec. 20, 1850, Rev. A. F. White, LLD., of Attica, presiding. The congregation built their first church about 1853 or '54, on the northeast corner of Bluff and Warren streets. The building still stands and is now used as a dwelling. Following the westward trend of the town, the congregation started, in 1889, their present church, and on June 1, 1890, the new building was dedicated.

In 1925, under the pastorate of Rev. R. L. Fletcher, the present building was remodeled and redecorated.

Rev. William Wilmer was born Oct. 19, 1838, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from Farmer's College in 1860. He spent a year in Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary and two years at Lane. Ordained in 1865. Came to Williamsport in August, 1869. He served as pastor of the Attica and Williamsport charges from 1871 until 1902. From 1902 to 1906, he served the Williamsport charge. He was recalled in 1914 and served until his death in 1916.

What Dr. D. D. Hall was to the early Christian Church of West Lebanon, and Rev. Colbrath Hall was to the Methodist Church of the county, Rev. William Wilmer was to the Presbyterian church of Williamsport. A good citizen, a deep, logical reasoner, a kindly, Christian gentlman. His influence through his forty years of service with the people of the community was far-reaching. His memory is honored and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

The Presbyterian church at West Lebanon was first formed about 1859. The congregation soon afterward erected their first church, a frame structure, in old Lebanon. The present church was built in '98.

The Presbyterian church at State Line

City was formed in the late 50's, when the town was a railroad terminus. The church was built about 1860.

The Prebyterian church at Marshfield was formed about 1870, and a church was built a few years after the organization. The charge is in the West Lebanon circuit.

The Universalist Church has had two different organizations in the county. One at Independence, was established in 1833. The other at West Lebanon, was established in 1879. Both churches were of short duration.

The Baptists had a class started at Rainsville in the 30's. In the late 40's they built a rude church, which was later sold to the Methodists and the congregation dissolved.

The Free Methodists erected a building in Pine Village in 1883, in which they hold services at the present time. A Free Methodist church is located in the northeast part of Warren Township, three-fourths miles east of the High Bridge.

A Catholic church was started at Marshfield in the 70's. This charge has been discontinued.

In the early 30's, an organization of Quakers was located in the north part of the county.

"Free Hall" at Carbondale was built mainly through the efforts of Dr. Wesley Clark and was a building dedicated to the use of all religious organizations. It was built in 1867.

The Grand Prairie Harmonical Association

During the 40's and 50's there sprang up over the country, societies in protest against the "depraved tendencies of the times." These societies, called the Fourier System, were intended to reach a phase of moral and social life that the churches did not reach.

In 1853, such a society was formed in Warren County. It had three things that gave it distinction. It was based upon the exaggerated utopian idea of community ownership. It believed in the constancy of man's love for man, and it had Horace Greeley, of national fame, as one of its founders.

The society secured 350 acres of land in sections 5 and 8, township 23 north, range 9 west, in Prairie Township, on which they built two or three buildings, and for a time the experiment was kept going. Human nature asserted itself, however, and the visionary ideas were soon discarded and the association ended.

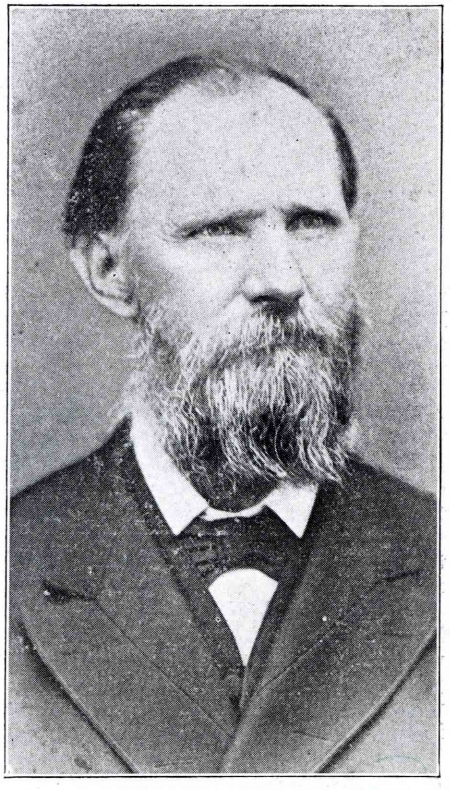
The Dunkards held services during a part of the 90's, in the old Presbyterian church on Bluff street in Williamsport.

The tendency at present, along religious lines, is toward concentration. The churches have been advancing with the times and their buildings and equipment now run into the thousands of dollars.

Good roads and the automobile have brought the out-lying districts of the county within a few minutes of their neighboring towns. And so the rural church of the cross-roads and of the small isolated community is rapidly disappearing.

The passing of Swisher Chapel, a strong church of former days in the Crow's Grove neighborhood, of College Corner church in northeast Prairie Township, the Methodist church at Carbondale, and Bethel church near Winthrop, all are indications of the trend of the times, of the concentration of our religious activities in the larger communities.

What will the next hundred years bring?



REV. JOEL COWGILL
Circuit Rider 1851-1863

General George D. Wagner

By NAOMI BOWYER BROWN

GEORGE Day Wagner was born September 22nd, 1829, in Ross County, Ohio. His father was born in Germany and the family of Days, of which his mother was a member, came from North Carolina to Ohio and he was named for his mother's family. When he was four years of age, his parents moved to Warren County, and settled at Wagner's Grove, (named for them) in Medina Township. Here he grew to manhood, and received a common school education in the country schools of Warren County. He was a matured man at sixteen years of age, industrious and good natured and a favorite among the young people of his age in North Warren County.

On February 4th, 1847, he was united in marriage to Frances E. Alexander. He was eighteen years of age and his wife had just passed her sixteenth birthday. They went to housekeeping on his father's farm in Medina Township, Warren County, and their marriage was a very happy one.

The Wagner family was affiliated with the Whigs in politics until the formation of the Republican party, then George D. Wagner became one of its organizers and active members. In the spring of 1856, he began making political speeches in behalf of the Republican party in the school houses in North Warren County. At this time he was twenty-seven, and his wife twenty-five. They had been married nine years and had four children. In the fall of 1856, he was elected representative in the lower house of the state legislature, being the first Republican representative from Warren County.

He was chairman of the Finance Committee on Federal relations, and on the Committee of Military affairs during the special session of 1861. He was an earnest supporter of the war from the beginning. In his manners he was pleasant, in his temper kindly, in his feelings genial and companionable.

He organized the 15th regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was appointed Colonel of this regiment, May 22, 1861, took command June 14, 1861, and entrained for West Virginia at once. His first battle was at Rich Hill, and his second at Green Brier River. His prompt and gallant action in these two battles enabled the counties of Virginia, refusing to secede from the Un-

ion, to form the state of West Virginia. The notes of his regiment say that on April 1, 1862, they were near Columbia, Tennessee; on April 3rd, they were on the march to Shiloh; on the 7th they reached Shiloh, advanced on the enemy and held the advance. General Wagner's Brigade was 2500 strong and none in command of a brigade at Shiloh were more conspicuous for courage and gallantry than he. On November 29th, 1862, he was made a Brigadier-General, for brave, efficient and loyal service.

On September 30, 1862, General George D. Wagner was in command of a division at the battle of Stone River. His division was instructed to hold the ford. It was the most dangerous and difficult task in the battle, but his division took their position and with fixed bayonets they held the ford.

General George D. Wagner was called the "Hero of Chattanooga." In September, 1863, the Mayor of Chattanooga surrendered the city to General Wagner, and his troops were the first to enter that city.

In April 1864, he was with his command in the Atlanta campaign, and won distinction and honor at Kenesaw and Lookout Mountain.

In September, 1864, he was ordered to Chattanooga in the Tennessee campaign, taking an honorable and distinguished part in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. In this battle General Wagner lost 1,241 of his troops. His command had borne the blunt of the battle, but had given good account of themselves.

When Wagner took his troops out in the cotton field at three-thirty in the afternoon, to face an army greatly outnumbering his command, he had orders in his pocket from Seafield, his commanding officer, to take his troops into the cotton field where the enemy could easily slaughter them. He was only obeying the orders of his superior commander.

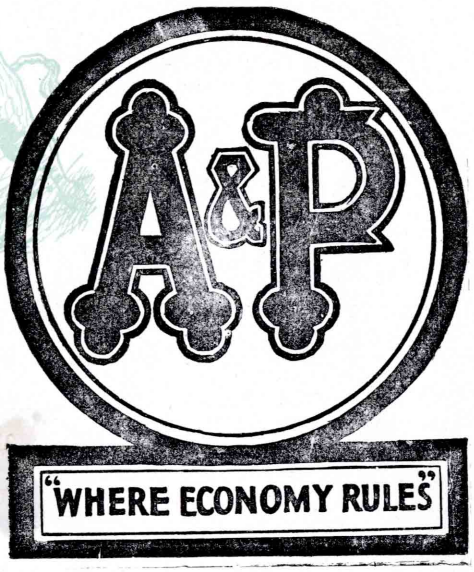
Thirteen years after the death of General George D. Wagner, General Jacob D. Cox, who had command of a division at Franklin and had watched the slaughter of Wagner's men, without danger to themselves and without any effort to relieve Wagner, wrote a history of the Battle of Franklin, in which he said that Wagner should have been shot for the position he took and the men he lost in the Battle of Franklin. Cox waited until Wagner had been stilled by death for thirteen years, and could not defend himself, then attacked his military ability and personal character. Soldiers that had fought with Wagner at Franklin, from Ohio, Alabama, Iowa and Indiana, came to his defense and Cox was forced to rewrite the Battle of Franklin, taking a much milder attitude toward Wagner.

Soon after the Battle of Nashville, the army was re-organized and General Wagner retired from service. His wife, Frances E. Wagner, died April 22, 1865, at the age of 34 years, 4 months, and 16 days. Later, General George D. Wagner moved to Williamsport and took up the study and practice of law. Here he became an active and prominent worker in the Free Mason Lodge and president of the Indiana State Agricultural Society. He was appointed Minister to Germany, and was in the Bates House in Indianapolis when he suffered a severe attack of acute indigestion and after an illness of four or five days died at the Old Bates House in Indianapolis, February 13th, 1869, at the age of 40 years, 5 months, and 21 days. The immediate cause of his death was an overdose of a prescription left by his physician to alleviate nervous suffering.

General George D. Wagner was addicted to drink, but he was not alone. Some of earth's greatest and wisest souls—those who have been the best commanders, the greatest generals, the sweetest poets, those who have contributed most to the wealth of science and literature and statesmanship, have been so-called "drunkards."

He loved his father, his mother, his wife and his children; he loved his country above all earthly objects; he loved liberty, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Illustrious man, orator, statesman, philanthropist and soldier, whose declining sun as it hastened down the western horizon of his youth, threw back its yellow beams of golden light in hues of mellowed splendor, to illustrate and cheer the Nation and the State he loved so well.

FINIS



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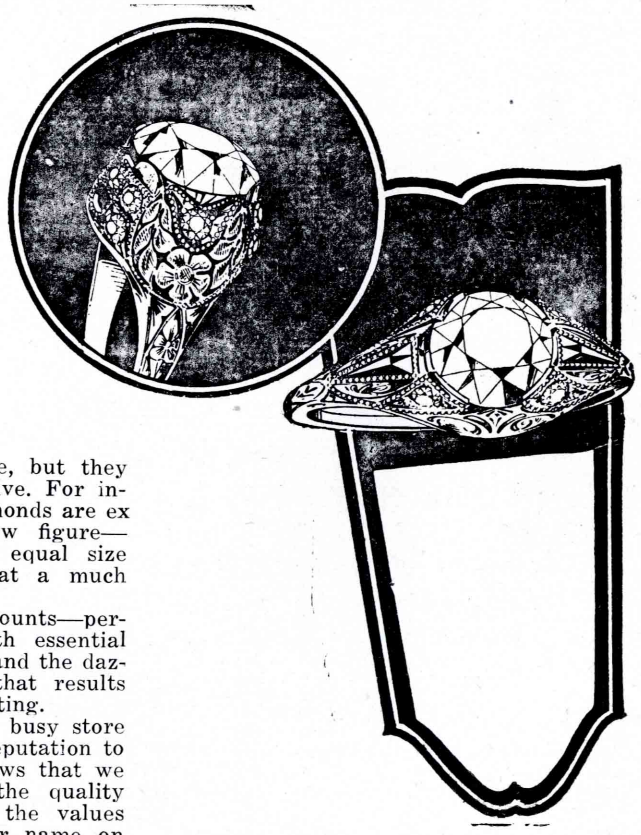

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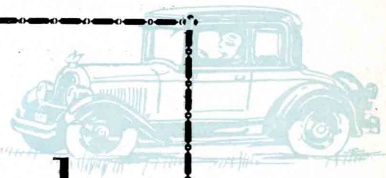

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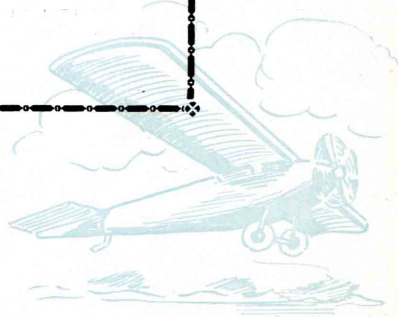

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Wilmer Sheffer
T. H. Shepherd
David A. Smith
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Dale F. Stansbury
Ele Stansbury
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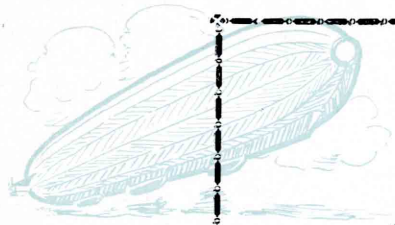

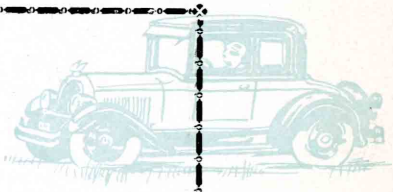

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DANVILLE, III.

Greatest newspaper circulated in western Indiana and Eastern Illinois—Has largest Circulation in proportion to population of any newspaper in America

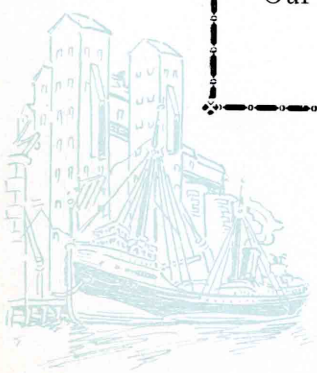
The Tab Grain Co.

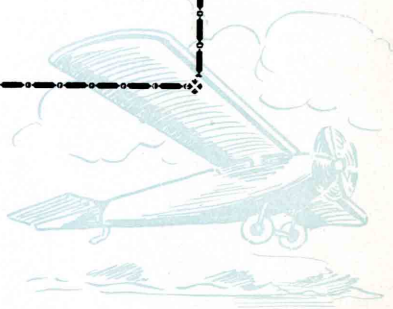
GRAIN AND SEEDS

M. A. CURRENT H. P. WORDEN

The Covington Grain Co.

Our Elevator at Foster is an Up-to-date Plant in a Splendid Community—Established in 1912





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REDUCED PRICES
39 Years in Business

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WILLIAMSPORT INDIANA

Nixon & Vandeventer

ATTICA Phone 174 WINTHROP

COAL FENCE FEED

Seeger & Betts Elevators

MARSHFIELD, IND. JOHNSONVILLE, IND. HEDRICK, IND.
THOMAS STATION, ILLINOIS

A. J. Miller, Pres. Joe Weaver, V. Pres. B. E. Etchison, Sec.-Treas.

Miller Elevator Co.

COAL GRAIN SEED

Fair Treatment for All STEWART, IND.

A Question of Service

"SERVICE"—What does that word mean to you? Does it mean a real personal interest in your welfare? Or is it just another name for "politenesss"? "SERVICE" at this bank means a keen personal interest in your success and a readiness to do all any bank can do to help you win success. "SERVICE" with us means prompt and careful attention to all the details of your dealings with us. "SERVICE" here means good banking methods so that your funds are always safe in our care. It means protection in all your banking. Is that the kind of service you want?

BANK OF PINE VILLAGE **Pine Village, Ind.**

William Cowgill

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

WILLIAMSPORT INDIANA

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PINE VILLAGE, IND.

"WARREN COUNTY FIRST"

Victor H. Ringer

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WILLIAMSPORT INDIANA

FOUNTAIN SERVICE "THAT GOOD ICE CREAM"

Eat at

The Royal Cafe

MR. AND MRS. W. H. STEPHENS, Proprietors

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

H. C. CRAYO, President PHILIP CADLE, Vice Pres.

H. H. YOUNG, Cashier

THE BANK OF PENCE

STRENGTH
SERVICE
SECURITY

Personal Liability, $1,000,000

CRANE ELEVATOR CO.

GRAIN, SEEDS AND COAL

PENCE INDIANA

IRWIN MOTOR SALES

for Economical Transportation

SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE

We are also Authorized Representatives for your County and wish you one of the greatest celebrations yet had and by so doing we may sell more Chevrolets
Sold Through Your Mr. F. R. Miller

ATTICA PHONE BLACK 450 WILLIAMSPORT

PONTIAC OAKLAND
AUTO-LAUNDRL—EXPERT REPAIR
Open day and night
"The Home of Complete Veedol Lubrication"

MAIN MOTOR SALES

WE CONGRATULATE WARREN COUNTY ON ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY

Jones Brothers

Grain, Feed and Coal

West Lebanon

Groves Dry Goods Company

This store was established 34 years ago by Rossie V. Bell. Her father, Wm. Bell, began blacksmithing and wagon building in 1858, and later entered the hardware business, making 69 years the Bell estate has been connected with the business interests of West Lebanon

ELE STANSBURY DALE F. STANSBURY

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118 N. MONROE ST. WILLIAMSPORT, INDIANA

WILLIAMSPORT GRAIN CO.

GRAIN COAL FEED FLOUR

Highest Price Paid for All Kinds of Grain Milt Keister, Proprietor

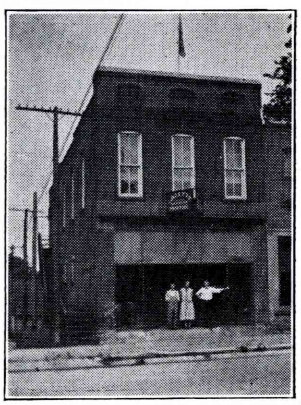
Farmers Bank

of

West Lebanon, Ind.

Not 100 Years Old

but growing



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Best of Material and Experienced Workmen

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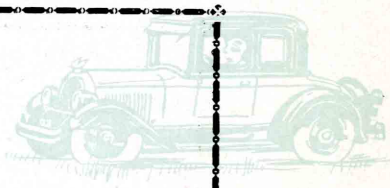


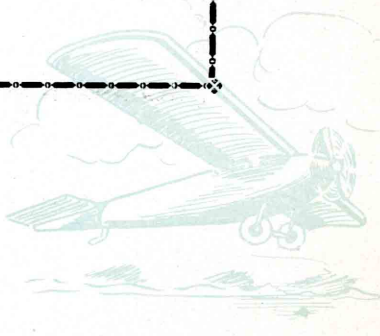
Memorials Perpetuate
Memories

Mark Every Grave

LeRoy Pope

Monuments and Burial Vaults

Williamsport, Indiana



We congratulate Warren County
on its 100th birthday.

E. E. Pleasant

Dodge Bros. Motor Cars

PHONE 43

Be Progressive

BUY BABY CHICKS

The Williamsport Hatchery

Dealers in Poultry Feeds and Poultry Supplies

Shepherd's Garage

Williamsport, Ind.

TIRES AND ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS
STORAGE AND GENERAL REPAIR WORK
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The Review-Republican

"WARREN COUNTY'S LEADING NEWSPAPER"

A prominent factor in the political, social and industrial affairs of Warren County for seventy-five years.

We cherish the past, dream of future achievements, and serve the present.

I. W. CRIPE & SON
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Get Historical Events for the Past Century. Get the Future History Through the Air with an

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WISHES YOU AND YOURS
ANOTHER HUNDRED YEARS OF
HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY

Call for **Cherry's** DELICIOUS *Ice Cream*

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Winger's Drug Store, Williamsport

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Joe N. Biggs

Footwear for the Family

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CHAS. SWADLEY

CIGARS, CANDY, BILLIARDS

Williamsport, Ind.

BUSINESS CONCERNS

of the past 100 years to attain success have found it necessary to keep step with modern methods. But to make the success permanent they have never varied from the original policy—Honesty

STATZELLS

Outfitters for Men and Women, Dry Cleaners

To the County of Warren and Those Adjoining

Williamsport Greets You

and in the administration of its affairs we are constantly striving to make it a better place to live and establish the closest possible relationship between our town and the surrounding county.

Yours for another hundred years of friendship.

JOE DAVIS,
WURT HART,
BERT STATZELL,
Members of the Town Board.

Bailey's Delicatessen

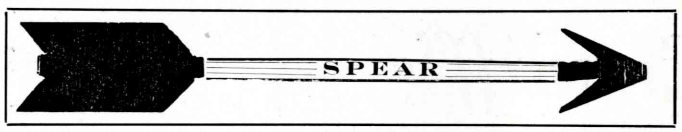
BUTTER TOASTED POP CORN BOTTLED GOODS ON ICE
CANDY TOBACCO LUNCH
FOUNTAIN SERVICE NEWS STAND BUS STATION
ARCTIC MADE ICE CREAM

WILLIAMSPORT

Williamsport Lumber Company

A. R. McKINNEY, MANAGER

LUMBER, SASH AND DOORS, WINDOWS AND AUTO GLASS, PAINT, VARNISH, OIL, TURPENTINE, SEWER PIPE and DRAIN TILE, FENCE POSTS, SHINGLES, and ROOFING, SCREEN WIRE, BUILDERS HARDWARE, LADDERS, MASONS MATERIALS, BITUMINOUS and Anthracite COAL, COKE "Everything to Build With"



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Headquarters for Country Produce WILLIAMSPORT

1887 1927

PITCHER BROS.

RESTAURANT AND GROCERY

WILLIAMSPORT INDIANA

Congratulations-------and a Promise

The men and institutions who have made possible the celebration of a Warren County Centennial—with so much to be proud of—we sincerely congratulate. They had the vision and earnest purpose to forge ahead.

The future of Warren County will be greatly influenced by the acts of the present generation. We are glad that our great industry will be permitted to play its part in the present and future of the county and offer the promise—"to stand ready at all times to fulfill our obligations as a progressive force in the county and to strive at all times to keep a step ahead of its needs.

Attica Electric Company

West Lebanon Electric Light & Power Co.

Cundiff's

QUALITY GROCERY
and
MEAT MARKET

Savoy Food Products and Town Crier Flour

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DRUGS AND DRUG SUNDRIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
Williamsport, Ind.

A third of the century we now celebrate we have sold
GOOD JEWELRY, ETC.
to the people of Warren County. Help us to continue so we may round out 50 years.

J. B. DENNIS

WILLIAMSPORT INDIANA

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The Williamsport Pioneer

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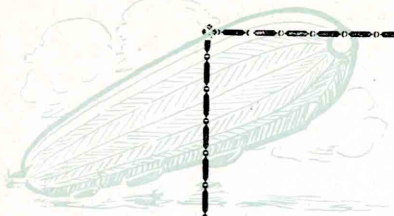
FURNITURE RUGS LINOLEUMS

HONEST VALUES

UNDERTAKING—
Good Service, Efficiency; Modern Equipment

Have been serving the people of Warren County and vicinity for thirty years "and still going strong"

TWO DOORS FROM COURT HOUSE



SINCE 1893

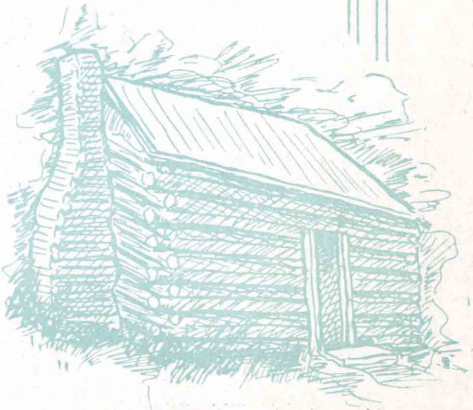
—during panics, wars and financial depression, your home town bank has breasted the waves from day to day and year to year. It has ever lent a willing ear to the problems of its customers and home town people. Its officers have continuously and willingly gone out of their way to counsel and cooperate with those who sought financial advice and assistance. It has served to the full limit. Its willingness to help has been bounded only by the limit of good safe and sound banking practice. But it will not go beyond the priciples of good banking.

If this is the sort of an institution with which you would like to do business, your account, no matter how small or how large it might be, will be welcome and each transaction will be held in strictest confidence.

The Williamsport State Bank

"Strength and Ability—Plus the Willingness to Serve"

1827 · WARREN COUNTY · 1927



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